The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE!

Useful AND Practical HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Cloaks,
Children's Cloaks and Dresses,
Rich Furs,
Rich Silks,
Rich Velvets,
Rich Plushes,
Gents' Robes de Chambre and Smoking Jackets,
Paris and Vienna Fans,
French Clocks,
Fine Bronzes,
Art Embroideries in Plush,
Rich Plush and Fur Shopping Bags,
Silk Umbrellas,
Silk Hosiery,
Fine Neckwear,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Kid Gloves,
Real Laces and Lace Goods,
Rugs and Mats,
Carpets and Curtains,
Fine Upholstery Goods, &c., &c.,

Making an unusually attractive sale, well worthy the attention of all our friends in search of the proper articles for Holiday Gifts.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st. Adams-st. & Twenty-second-st.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Tea Gowns!"
"Decidedly Pretty."

We Offer This Morning in the following colors:

"Ox Blood!"
"Marine!"
"Coral!"
"Pale Blue!" etc.,

100!
Unmade Cachemire
Tea Gowns!
"Elaborately Embroidered!"
At $10!
An Attractive
"Holiday Gift"
FOR
Ladies!

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Drop Their Prices!"
"Still Lower!"
Than Has Hitherto Been in Use During
"Holiday Time!"

State and Madison-sts.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE OIL Heating Stove

For heating small Offices, small Parlors, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, Conservatories, &c.

No. 20, $5. No. 25, $10

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.
Retail Office, 97 Lake-st.
WHOLESALE ONLY, 110 to 118 Ontario-st.

RARE CHANCE
TO PURCHASE
Lamp Goods!

A large stock put into our hands to turn into cash: 100 Library Extension Lamps at $2.75 each; 200 Parlor Lamps, $1 to $5, old price $2 to $8; 100 Nickel Parlor Extension Lamps at $2.75, former price $4; 300 Porcelain Shades at 15c each; 200 Hall Lamps from 50c to $3, old price $1 to $5; 50 German Student Lamps at $3.75; Chimneys and all Lamp Goods at proportionately low figures. Also 200 Heating and Cooking Oil Stoves. Rare chance to dealers.

EDDYSTONE WICK CO.,
277 East Madison-st.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them will be held at the office of the Company, No. 250 State-st., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

LADIES Can find the Finest Assortment of SCISSORS, RAZORS, and FINE CUTLERY ever in A. G. SPALDING & BRO'S, 241 Madison-st.

The Way to Wealth!

THINK OF SAVING AS WELL AS GETTING.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS ENOUGH.

YE Calumet Avenue DAMES who have not heard of it.
YE Prairie Avenue DAMES who have not heard of it.
YE Michigan Avenue DAMES who have not heard of it.
YE Dearborn Avenue DAMES who have not heard of it.
YE Washington Boulevard DAMES who have not heard of it.

Come in the MORNING or after 6 o'clock p. m. (to avoid the rush) to the ADAMS-ST. ENTRANCE, a nice place for carriages to wait; also the direct entrance to

THE CHINA, POTTERY, AND FINE GLASSWARE DEPTS.,
where you can buy

Bisque Figures,
Faience Vases,
Japanese China,

The Largest Assortment Vase Lamps in the West,

Baccarat Wares,
Baroque and Optic Glassware
Dinner, Tea, & Chamber Sets,
Silver Sets, and Bric-a-Brac,

AT PRICES YOU HAVE NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE IN CHICAGO.

This Department is a NEW enterprise, recently opened for the Finest Trade of Chicago. It is similar to Wannamaker's of Philadelphia.

You will find your neighbors trading here, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

Goods of this department delivered by Parcels Delivery Co.

E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
IN THEIR
Retail Department,
OFFER A VERY FINE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

LAP TABLETS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKETBOOKS,
CARD CASES,
SHOPPING BAGS,
INKSTANDS, ETC.

They have Imported Direct from the Manufacturers and offer to their Customers a stock of European

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Unequaled for Extent or Variety by any ever before offered.

The Fair
OF
E. J. LEHMANN
Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.

Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.

State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL JAN. 1.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS

CHRISTMAS.
Irwin's Coal Scuttle and Ash Sifter
Reduced to $1.50.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
98 LAKE-ST.

Established in Chicago 20 Years
D. M. TOWNER, Dentist,
Makes Special Rates to Employes, Men, Women, and Shop-Girls. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

"The Richest Gift"
FOR YOU TO MAKE!

We are offering the HOLIDAY TRADE unusual opportunities in ENTIRELY NEW STYLES in Furniture and RARE NOVELTIES, many of them made up SPECIALLY for the Holidays, and cordially invite you to examine them before making up your minds what you will purchase for

A PRESENT.

C. H. HILDRETH & CO.
221 and 223 State-st.

ROSSMORE SCARFS,
IN RICHEST VELVETS,
FOR
Fine Holiday Trade.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY
Thomas & Hayden,
254 Madison-st., CHICAGO.

Field, Lindley & Co.,
Grain and General
Commission Merchants,
New York, Chicago, and Baltimore.
Chicago Office, - - 164 Dearborn-st

MAGNETIC INSOLES

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease.

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by all Leading Druggists and Shoe Dealers, or sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar per pair.

218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send for our illustrated paper giving cuts of our Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

H. A. HURLBUT,
LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
71 Washington Street, Room 6, Second Floor, Chicago.
KELT & HURLBUT, 52 William Street, New York.

Terrific Slaughter!
OF
2,000 MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Cloaks, Havelocks, and Ulsters,

The entire stock of the well-known manufacturers,

Messrs. Meyers & Cohen, New York

AT LESS THAN

50 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

500 *Misses' and Children's Heavy Cloth Cloaks at $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3. Former price $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $6.50.*

500 *Misses' and Children's Diagonal and Heavy Light-Wool Cloth Cloaks, handsomely trimmed with Plush and ornaments, at $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, and $6.50, less than half of early prices.*

300 *Misses' and Children's Imported Cloth Cloaks, elegantly trimmed with fancy plushes and ornaments, at $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9, $9.75, $10.75, and $12. Immense bargains in finest and most stylish goods manufactured.*

500 *Misses' and Children's Havelocks, neatly trimmed with plush, at $3.83, $4.33, $4.87, $5.25, $5.75, $6.25, and $7. Worth double.*

300 *Handsome Havelocks and Imported Diagonal and Heavy Light Cloth, elegantly trimmed with fancy plush, chenille cord, and ornaments, for Misses and Children, at $7.50, $8, $9, $9.25, $10.25, $11.25, $12, $13, $14, and $15. Awful sacrifice from cost of manufacture.*

600 *Misses' and Children's Beaver Diagonal and Light-Cloth Ulsters, trimmed with plush, at $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.75, $8.25, $9, $9.75, $10.50, and $11.50. Less than half of former prices.*

300 *Imported Samples of Misses' and Children's Handsome Cloaks, Havelocks, and Ulsters, made of best light imported cloths, black, diagonals, chinchillas, plushes, etc., at less than 50c on the dollar cost to import.*

Buying all Goods strictly for Cash, in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures.

One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

Consignment Sale!
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
OVERCOATS!

One of the largest Chicago Clothing Houses having on hand a superfluous stock has consigned to us 500 BOYS' and CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, with orders to sell them at manufacturers' cost.

Children's Overcoats, 4 to 10 Years - - - $1.53
Boys' Overcoats, 12 to 17 Years - - - - $1.79

The above are not Misfits.

You will find it to your interest to examine the above stock. We still continue to offer Tailors' Misfit and Uncalled-for Garments at a reduction of 60 per cent.

Misfit Store,
268 STATE-ST.
Open Sunday.....9 to 12

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Barney & Berry's and American Club Skates.
SKATE GRINDING
A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for Price-List.
THE JOHN WILKINSON CO.,
77 State-st.

Fine Holiday Goods.

During this month we shall offer at retail all goods of our manufacture, consisting of "Pullman Pocket Dressing Cases," Ladies' Cases, with and without Nail Polishing Outfit; Gents' Cases, with and without Shaving Articles; Toilet Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Mask Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods.

WESTERN LEATHER M'F'G CO.,
76 and 78 Wabash-av.
Salesroom, Second Floor.

Fruits and CANDY, best in Chicago. Basket fruits, $1.00 to $5.00. Rich candy, 80c to $1.25. Baskets of both, $2.50 to $10.00. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. TAYLOR'S, 5 Clark. Telephone, 5138. Send for circular.

Advice!

Read carefully all advertisements offering Fancy Goods for Holiday Gifts, take note of every particular bargain offered as a bait; then come to the well-known establishment of

163 STATE-ST.,
CORNER MONROE,

And you will receive the identical article for less money.

Should, by some accident, any article be marked higher, it will be marked down at once in order to meet competition regardless of cost.

We are now selling, and shall continue to sell several hundred different articles more than 25 per cent below cost, in order to carry out our principle and adopted motto—viz.:

"WE SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!"

To convince the most skeptic we quote a few articles with prices:

	COST.	SOLD.
Webster's Abridged Dictionary, bound in cloth		10c
Macaulay's History of England, bound in 5 vols. Cloth. For the complete set	$1.50	$1.05
Genuine Olive Wood Inkstands, with Penholder, Pencil, etc.	1.75	.99
Real Celluloid Toilet Sets in Real Leather or Plush Cases, Satin lined, containing Mirror, Brush, and Comb	8.00	5.75
Ladies' Plush Handbags - - Leather lined.	1.65	.99
Pongee (White Japanese Silk) Handkerchiefs - - - - Two-inch Hem, fully 20 inches square.	.83	.59

VISIT THE
Bon Marché
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Handkerchiefs and Lace Neckwear

MAYO & CO.,
Jewelers,
PALMER HOUSE BUILDING.

Christmas Goods, Large Variety, Lowest Prices.

Diamonds.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS, novel styles.
LACE PINS, elegant designs.
EAR-RINGS, tastily mounted.
STUDS AND COLLAR BUTTONS, effective settings.

Bought for Cash and sold Lower than the Lowest.

SHOURDS & STOREY
66 State-st., cor. of Randolph.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY, 194 & 196 Dearborn-st.
Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers, and Lithographers and Engravers.

Fine Papers, Papetries, Fancy Paper Knives, Fine Ink-Stands, Portfolios, Fancy Desk Tablets, &c., for the Holidays.

THE MONTEZUMA HOTEL
AT
LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,
NEW MEXICO,
WILL BE KEPT
Open Every Day in the Year.

The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.

CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

TO RENT.
Building 235 Lake-st.
POSSESSION GIVEN MARCH 1st.
Apply on Premises.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Sterling Silverware,
Copper Ware,
French Clocks,
Real Bronzes,
Vienna Goods.

Something new received by every express, thus keeping our stock fresh and attractive notwithstanding the constant drain to which it is subjected.

N. MATSON & Co.
State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

"Alexandre"

Kid Gloves!
The Best Made!
Full Lines in all the
New Shades
AND IN
All Lengths,
BOTH
Seamless and Regular Cuts.

"Bargain":
3-Button
Real Kid Gloves
—All Colors—
75c.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Blank Books
And Printing for 1883.
Christmas Cards.
Albums, $1.00 to $15.00.
Writing Desks, Leather Goods.
FANCY STATIONERY.
I. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

CHICKERING

Pianos

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

The World-Renowned

CHICKERING!

Every Artist of Distinction Indorses These Pianos!

Extraordinary Bargains and Remarkable Inducements to All Purchasing Pianos of Us.

We are receiving daily immense shipments of SUPERB UPRIGHTS finished in every variety of richly carved foreign and domestic woods. It is worth your while to call and see our vast display and elegant new designs just received at the Music Rooms of

PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS,

150 & 152 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

PIANOS!

Five Double Floors crowded with Pianos and Organs, aggregating over 1,000.

PIANOS!

Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for Uprights.

PIANOS!

Holiday lookers are especially invited to visit the largest Piano House on earth.

PIANOS!

Elegant and Safe Elevators to all parts of the building, with gentlemanly attendants.

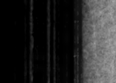
PIANOS!

Our Motto: "Best Goods, Lowest Prices, Easiest Terms," and satisfaction guaranteed.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.



Bauer Piano!

The Best Toned Instrument IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound-Board has the Arching of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.

Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.

"CORTICELLI"

Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS:

207 and 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

H. W. HAKE, Manager.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, —Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Protective Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 59 years. You are at liberty to refer any person to me. Yours truly, obtaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNELL, 9 Huron-st.

DR. J. H. PARKER, CORNER SCHOOL PRICE CO., Office and Factory, 9 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Missti's Bleedings, Trusses, etc.

"GRAND" Jubilee Jollification TODAY AT THE "Old Legitimate" TOY-HOUSE,

"Grand Bargains," Rare Bargains, Unheard-of Bargains

In Every Department will be offered to OUR PATRONS.

All the other houses are

"PARALYZED"

At the way we have been getting away with them the past two weeks, and they will soon be struck dumb with fear at the way we will clean "'em out" the coming week.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

The Best and the Cheapest Line in All Chicago!

"We Will Not Be Undersold!"

We give you more goods for 100 cents than can be had at any cheap stores for 150 cents.

VERCHO, RUHLING & Co.,

"THE PIONEERS,"

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

WILSON'S Lightning Sewer 2,000 Stitches a Minute! THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD!

It is as much superior to the old-fashioned Sewing Machines, for doing a large range of work, as the telegraph is in advance of the tin-pipe speaking-tube.

Warranted for 5 Years!

It will sew anything from Nainsook to heavy harness tugs without any change of adjustment.

Sold on Easy Payments!

EDWARD H. KNIGHT, author of "Knight's Mechanical Directory," and PARK BENJAMIN, editor of "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Mechanics," two of the best known mechanical experts in the world, have examined the "WILSON OSCILLATOR," and pronounce it the greatest triumph of American genius.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED

to purchasers in the country where we have no Agents, in order to introduce the machine.

Call or Write for Special Prices.

People are throwing aside their old-fashioned machines, and buying the

Lightning Sewer.

THE WILSON S. M. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

255 and 257 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Woven Wire Mattress.

THE BEST BED IN USE.

Do not buy cheap, coarsely woven imitations. See that our name is on the frame. For sale by Furniture dealers.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,

5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

An Astonishing Piece of Malice Directed Against a High Dignitary.

Speech of Senator George on the Civil-Service Reform Bill.

An Enlightened Reform Demanded—Senator Brown's Ideas Repudiated.

The Day in the House Devoted to Animated Speeches on Cheap Postage.

The Tariff Report Declared to Be a Snare and a Delusion—McLean Seated —Notes.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

A HIGH OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT BASELY SLANDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—A report has been in circulation here this evening that a high judicial officer of the Government lost last night $1,000 in a faro-bank here, and after a disturbance was ejected from the building. The most thorough investigation shows that the report has absolutely no foundation.

LATER.

The rumor about a high officer of the Government and a faro-bank is without the shadow of basis seemingly. A very thorough search the whole night fails to verify it. Local newspaper men have dropped it. No one believes it, though there has been much talk about it.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The prospects of the passage of some practical and adequate civil-service reform measure are more promising. The speeches and the tactics of the Democrats have thus far shown that a great majority of that party in Congress would if it were possible and they had the courage of their convictions defeat any bill, but the demonstrations which have thus far been made by them also show that they recognize the vital force of existing public opinion, and that they do not dare to defy it. The frank speech of Senator Brown represents the sentiment of the party, but the admonitions of Mr. George may be heeded. Only two Senators in the Democratic caucus were disposed publicly to oppose the bill. They were

BROWN AND VOORHEES.

The ties of a party caucus sit lightly upon Gov. Brown when he has a personal object to accomplish, as his chameleon record as a politician proves. Elected to the Senate by the aid of Republican votes, and professedly as an anti-Bourbon, a possible Mahonite, and a temporary Republican, Mr. Brown now seeks to put himself in the front rank of the most radical of the Bourbons. To do this he appeals to the basest appetite in Democratic political nature—the appetite for spoils. Unpopular in Georgia because of his intimate connections with railway monopolies, he now seeks to ingratiate himself with the masses there by demanding that the Federal offices,

WHICH HE CALLS PRIZES,

be open to Democrats alone. Voorhees, in private conversation and in recent interviews, has advanced similar views, but Voorhees is a Presidential aspirant, and, radical as his opinions are, he is disposed to accept the advice of party friends. Since his speech in caucus yesterday he has been entreated by them not to put himself on record in a speech, at least, in opposition to a reform which is so imperatively demanded by the people, and it is said tonight that he has yielded to this advice. The rest of the Democrats, however, seem to be maneuvering for position and to be hoping for skillful management to so amend the pending bill that it shall seem less harmful to them. Possibly that may have been the reason for the consumption of another day in speeches which added nothing of value to the literature of this question.

GEN. HAWLEY

made an earnest effort to induce the Democrats to come to some agreement as to a vote tomorrow. He thought it would be well to dispense with the ordinary morning business, and to proceed instantly to the Civil-service bill after the reading of the journal. To this the Democrats objected. He tried to secure an agreement that there should be a vote upon it tomorrow. The Democrats also objected to this. So there is little probability that the bill can be disposed of this week. Meanwhile, the Democrats have not developed any line of active opposition to the bill, but at every opportunity they seek delay. The Republicans were ready to vote upon it yesterday; they are ready to vote at any hour. The Democrats are

NEVER READY.

Meanwhile there were suggestions today from Democratic sources that, as the House had passed four appropriation bills and is engaged upon the fifth, it would be wise for the Senate Appropriations Committee to report some of these bills to be acted upon. They argued that the Republicans would be derelict in their duty if they should not be acted upon before Christmas. Possibly, the Democratic opposition to civil service reform may assume the form of zeal to pass the appropriation bills, and to transact what they are likely to call the legitimate business of the session. No cause that they can adopt can prevent a direct vote upon the propositions contained in what by a strange misnomer is called the Pendleton bill. Dorman B. Eaton, who is more directly responsible for the bill than any man in the Senate, occupied a seat in the chamber today by courtesy, and was in frequent consultation with the friends of the bill. The only Democrat who at any time approached him was Pendleton.

MOORE, OF TENNESSEE.

The only Republican in Congress who has thus far ventured to say anything in opposition to civil-service reform is Representative Moore, of Tennessee. He is quoted as saying that his opinion of all the pending civil-service bills is that they are humbugs. They mean a sort of an English aristocracy in the civil service. If the Democrats get National power, he believes they should have the offices, because they will be held responsible for the National administration.

THE POSTAL BILL.

MOST OF THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Most of the day in the House was devoted to general debate on the Post-Office bill, several excellent speeches being made in favor of two-cent postage. Among those who spoke on this subject were Townsend, Anderson, Willis, and Hill of New Jersey. To Mr. Hill more than to any other one man in Congress are due the present favorable prospects of postage reduction. His speech today was carefully prepared and able. Atkins, of Tennessee, naturally opposed the reduction. His constituents do not use the mails to a very large extent. He said he had made computations showing the entire receipts and expenditures of the postal service for the last forty-five years, the result of which was a balance of over $100,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger. He thought that it would be

TIME ENOUGH TO REDUCE POSTAGE

after this deficiency should have been made up. He also declared that the proposed reduction was chiefly for the benefit of business men and other people who were perfectly able to pay the present rates of postage, and that reductions of revenue ought to be effected elsewhere. Reagan, ex-Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, took substantially the same ground, declaring that his constituents wanted the duty taken off of shoes and wool, and that they cared little about the postage rates, which affected them very little. Among the considerations urged in behalf of

CHEAP POSTAGE

are two upon which special stress has not been laid in the newspapers generally. One is that it costs the department about $3,000,000 a year for the transportation of the mails of the Government, from which no postal revenue is derived. Even if the reduction of letter-postage causes a deficiency of $3,000,000 next year, the amount would not be larger than the Government ought really to pay for the transportation of its own mail matter. Of course, when there is no deficiency the people who use the mails pay for the transportation not only of their own letters but for those of the Government.

MORE STATISTICS

just prepared by Assistant-Postmaster-General Hazen on the amount and proportion of free newspapers carried in the mail as compared with the amount and proportion of newspapers under paying rates are new and interesting. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1882, the statistics are as follows: Number of pounds mailed at two cents per pound, 19,687,179; number of pounds mailed under the law permitting free circulation in the county of publication, 5,611,656; total number of pounds mailed, 25,298,835; proportion of paid matter, per cent, 78.17; proportion of free matter, per cent, 21.83; amount of revenue collected on 19,687,179 pounds at two cents per pound, $393,743. The 5,611,656 pounds of free matter, if chargeable with postage at two cents per pound, would have yielded a revenue of $112,233. For the four quarters of the year they would have yielded a revenue of $128,932.

Following are statistics of the 133 free-delivery offices: Number of pounds mailed at two cents, 16,478,334; number of pounds mailed free, 480,623; total, 16,958,957; percentage of paid matter, 97.2; percentage of free matter, 2.8. Following are statistics of the 4,865 non-free-delivery offices: Number of pounds mailed at two cents, 3,208,845; number of pounds mailed free, 3,211,033; total, 6,420,878; percentage of paid matter, 50.0; percentage of free matter, 50.4; proportion of total amount of matter mailed: by free-delivery offices, 72.8 per cent; by non-free-delivery offices, 27.2 per cent; proportion of total revenue collected: by free-delivery offices, 83.7 per cent; non-free-delivery office, 16.3 per cent. Proportion of free matter mailed: At free-delivery offices 13.9 per cent; at non-free-delivery offices 86.7 per cent.

AMONG THE SPEECH-MAKERS

today was Robeson, who found, as usual, occasion to attack the "aggregated capital" invested in railroad enterprises, and to denounce everybody and everything with whom or which he does not agree. At the same time he offered, as instructed by the committee, an amendment to amend the charters of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and to provide that hereafter these roads shall receive only 50 per cent of the amounts hitherto paid them for the transportation of the mails.

THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF A STORMY TIME

in the House tomorrow over the amendment to insert in the Post-Office bill an item for "necessary and special facilities on trunk lines." Shortly before the House adjourned Mr. Robinson offered an amendment to insert an item for this purpose of $600,000, which is about the sum expended and to be expended during the current fiscal year. In committee, Robeson, anxious apparently for a fight with the railroads and newspapers, especially the latter, succeeded in keeping out any item for this kind of service. The effect of the failure to make the appropriation will be, of course, to cut off the special mail trains now sent out from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, making Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western connections. The Philadelphia and New York newspapers reach Washington

TOO EARLY IN THE DAY FOR ROBESON.

When this subject was up last February, Robeson declared that he would not lift a finger to hurt the special mail facilities or to interfere with the transmission of intelligence throughout the country by its means. He has changed his mind, and will be likely to rally to his support tomorrow most of the Congressmen who have been made unhappy by newspaper criticisms, and also those who appear to regard the railroads as the natural enemies of mankind. By right, Caswell, Chairman of the sub-committee who reported the bill, should have been allowed to control it in Committee of the Whole. Robeson, however, assumed that office. He will undoubtedly try the same rôle tomorrow, and, if he does, there will be some plain speaking.

M'LEAN SEATED.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Representative James H. McLean, of Missouri, Republican, was admitted to a seat in the House today after some discussion. Mr. McMeLean was elected by a plurality of 117 votes to succeed the late Thomas Allen, Representative from the Second Missouri District. There was no question about the fact of his having been fairly elected, and Col. Broadhead, his opponent, declared that he would make no contest against him. Nevertheless the Bourbon Secretary of the State of Missouri refused to issue a certificate to McLean on the ground that the act of the Missouri Legislature redistricting the State abolished the Second Congressional District. In the discussion today, Bland and Hatch, of Missouri, undertook to defend the action of the Secretary of State on the ground, apparently, that he could deceive Congress, and, if he could be carried to its logical conclusion, the effect would be to declare their own seats vacant.

CANDIDATE CARLISLE

thought the matter ought to be referred to the Elections Committee, but Candidate Springer made a spirited speech in favor of fair play, and declared, with great emphasis, that he should vote for Mr. Reed's motion—that McLean be immediately sworn in. Reed's motion was adopted on a division by a vote of 114 to 15, and the new Representative came forward and took the oath. He is a man of middle age, portly form, and somewhat resembles Ben Butler in personal appearance. He is the inventor of several popular patent medicines much used in the West. He is also the inventor of

A CANNON

which, it is claimed, posseses such deadly qualities that an army using it would inevitably annihilate the enemy. Gen. Longstreet says that one day while he was Minister at Constantinople he received a draft of a dispatch from the Sultan with a request that it be forwarded to Mr. McLean, of St. Louis. It was an offer to McLean of a place as Chief of Ordnance at a large salary. Longstreet, who is very familiar with the history of all officers on both sides during the late War, reviewed them all mentally and attempted to recall the name of McLean, but was unable to do so. He forwarded the dispatch, however, and shortly afterwards there came a reply declining the offer. He afterwards ascertained that the Sultan had in some manner become acquainted with the fact of Dr. McLean's terrible cannon and concluded that he would employ the inventor, hoping in that way to be able to whip all his European enemies and rivals and restore the glories of the Ottoman Empire.

THE LIBRARY BILL.

TALK OF A CHANCE FOR IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Joint Committee on Library has not abandoned its purpose to attempt to secure the passage of the Library bill at this session. It is believed that if a Government reservation can be agreed upon, so that it will not be necessary to purchase a site, the bill could be passed. The three sites now under consideration by the committee are Lafayette Square, Smithsonian grounds, and the site of the Baltimore & Potomac depot. The latter is public ground, and the Pennsylvania Company pays no rent for it. The friends of the measure expect by adopting this course to secure the Democratic votes, which are always cast against monopolies, and which have also been bitherto given against any bill for the erection of a public library.

AN ODOR OF JOBBERY THAT KILLED THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The bill for a new library building failed today in the House mainly, if not altogether, because it proposed the purchase of a block or two of expensive real estate east of the Capitol as a site for the new building. With the exception of Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who wants the mass of the present collection of books burned up so as to leave room for the remainder in the present library, everybody acknowledges the pressing necessity of a new library building. But there has long been a suspicion of jobbery about the proposition to buy a building site east of the Capitol, and, whether this suspicion is just or unjust, there is a very general feeling in Congress that it is absurd and wasteful for the Government to buy land in Washington when it owns a great many acres of public reservations, enough to contain all the public buildings which will be required for two centuries to come. Undoubtedly it would be a means of beautifying some of these vacant spaces to place new buildings on them, and it is difficult to say why this should not be done.

It is not necessary that the new library building shall be near the Capitol. A good working library of reference will, in any case, remain in the Capitol for the ready use of Congress, and each house has besides this a library of its own, containing public documents and law books, besides which the Supreme Court law library, one of the best in the country, is also in the Capitol. The new library building could be very advantageously placed either in Judiciary square or in the Government grounds at the foot of Capitol Hill. The bill has been recommitted, and if the committee should report it with a provision to place the library on either of these sites it would have a fair chance to become a law, as it ought to, for poor Mr. Spofford has no longer even floor space for his books, and has to stow the accumulations away in boxes in cellars.

AN ANCIENT CLAIM.

PASSAGE BY THE SENATE OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The French spoliation claims, after having been before Congress eighty years, have once more been favorably acted upon. The Senate today passed a bill relating to this subject, but it is a very different bill from that which the supporters of the claims have desired. With the advance of years the claimants have become more modest. The amount of their claims range, according to different computations, from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000. During all these eighty years they have constantly endeavored to obtain a direct appropriation from Congress for the amount of the claims. They have become very modest, or more practical. They now ask that the subject be referred to the Court of Claims for an inquiry as to the law and the facts.

THAT THEY OBTAINED

in the Senate today. The bill which passed gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction to investigate the law and the facts and to report to Congress. An amendment, however, was adopted that the judgment of the court should be only of an advisory character. A formidable list of great names is marshaled in support of these claims. Doubtless at the outset they had intrinsic merit, and should have been adjudicated by the Congress that were familiar with the facts, and which were nearer to the historical transactions to which they relate. In the Senate today, too, some of the best and purest men advanced these claims and believe in their strict justice. Fryc, of Maine, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, than whom there are no purer men in Congress, were foremost in their advocacy of this bill. But even Frye admitted that the evidence upon which these claims are based has much of it disappeared. He referred to the case of

ONE OLD SHIP-MASTER

in Maine who had lost three vessels, but who had not a shred of paper, and probably no oral evidence but his own to prove his legal claims, given to a greater extent than the Alabama claims, are undoubtedly in the hands of speculators. For more than one generation one old man (Causten) was the owner of a large portion of these claims, and the agent for most of the rest. Years ago he died, yet, about the Capitol today

AN OLD MAN

almost as old as Causten was listening as eagerly as his deaf ears would permit to the action of the Senate on the bill. At the end he asked what the vote was, and what its effect would be, and his face was the one bright face in the gallery when the result was known. He is said to be the survivor of the venerable Causten, and to represent a large portion of these claims. The bill which has passed the Senate has abundant safeguards, and if it should pass the House there could be no money paid upon any fulfillment of the court might make, but there is little probability that this ancient claim will pass the House at this session.

THE TARIFF.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Committee of Ways and Means today did not make much progress with the Tariff bill. Considerable time was spent in considering the paragraphs relating to ornamental and painted china, porcelain, and earthenware. The commission recommend a duty of 55 per cent ad valorem on painted and ornamental china, porcelain, and parian ware, and a duty of 55 per cent on painted and ornamental earthen, stone, and crockery ware. It was contended that as the cheaper ware was painted and ornamented by the same process and cost the duty should be the same as imposed on the more valuable goods, the ornamentation and not the material being the basis of duty. Finally, after several votes were taken, ornamental earthen, stone, and crockery ware were classified with similarly-ornamented china and porcelain ware, and the duty fixed at 55 per cent ad valorem. The duty on plain white ornamented ware of all descriptions was fixed at 55 per cent, instead of 60, as recommended by the commission. The paragraphs of Schedule B, relating to

GLASSWARE,

were passed over for future consideration. Certain parties notified the committee that they desired to present their views in a printed brief touching the paragraphs on glass and glassware, and it is probable these paragraphs will be considered tomorrow. The first paragraph of Schedule C, relating to metals, was passed over. This paragraph fixes the duty on iron-ores in their natural state. The paragraphs fixing a duty of 50 cents per ton on oxide of manganese and three-tenths of a cent per pound on pig-iron, scraps, etc., were approved. A motion to fix the duty at $6 per ton on this class of iron was rejected by yeas 6, nays 6.

A GENTLEMAN

who has given the report of the Tariff Commission close attention says that it is very much more protective than is generally supposed. There is a growing belief that the protected interests have secured their points through ugly phraseology and through a new schedule which is as yet very imperfectly understood. This schedule is beyond question an improvement upon the existing rates, but it is a protective tariff with in many instances an almost prohibitory duty. If the Commissioners have a full knowledge of the meaning of the language they use they would seem to have intended to deceive Congress, certainly their schedules are by no means as liberal as their promises in their report. There are intimations that the most important of the testimony was taken in secret session, and that it will never appear in the testimony of the commission. At all events there are said to be

MANY THINGS

in the schedule for which there is no explanation in the testimony. There have been a great many changes in the classification which it was supposed were made entirely in the interest of simplicity. It is said by those who have made it the business of their lives to study the tariff that some of these changes have been made for the purpose of largely increasing the tariff. In the matter of wool, for instance, it is believed that the change in the schedule with respect to washed and unwashed wool will have the effect to

FULLY DOUBLE THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Tariff experts say the new method of classification proposed will greatly confuse the tariff. Under the present law they are rated at the price paid for them at the farm, or wherever they are bought. The American importer is thus have no uncertain protection of the price of transportation to the seaboard, commissions, and profits added to the schedule rate. All this is to make up for the paltry reduction of 1 per cent taken from 55.30 per cent, the present ad valorem rate. It is not probable that any reduction has been made in the duty on wools, if in fact the duty has not been largely increased.

THE ITEMS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Committee on Ways and Means today continued its work upon the report of the Tariff Commission. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel of every description, including old iron and old steel railway bars, steel filings, borings, turnings, steel railway, bar drop ends, none of which shall exceed twenty-four inches in length, three-tenths of one cent per pound, provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste which has been in actual use, or that is fit only to be manufactured by remelting or remolding it.

LAND-GRANT ROADS.

OBJECT OF THE PRESENT ATTACK ON THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—A number of the House Democrats are determined to make all the trouble possible for the land-grant railroads during the remaining days of this Congress. They attribute their zeal to patriotism and to a desire for the public good. It is by no means impossible some of them may not have close relations with the bears of Wall street. At all events, it is the bears of Wall street who are mostly benefited by these movements at present, for no one imagines that in the closing hours of this Congress, with the great questions of the tariff and taxation and the other business to be considered, the discussion of so vast a subject as the land-grant system of the Government is likely to be entered upon. Resolutions affecting a number of the roads have been introduced and more are threatened.

THE WARFARE IS TO BE CONTINUED

with even greater vigor in the next Congress. Cobb, of Indiana, for instance, says he shall offer a bill on the first day of the session of the Forty-eighth Congress declaring all the grants repealed where the roads have not literally complied with the terms of the acts granting the land. He does expect that anything will come of the matter this session. Mr. Cobb's energies will be directed particularly against the Northern Pacific.

PROCTOR KNOTT,

a member of the Judiciary Committee, thinks the law should be strictly construed, and says that it would affect all the roads that have been given land subsidies; but he is quite sure that this Congress will do nothing about the matter. Anderson, of Kansas, expects to compel the Kansas Pacific Road to pay as soon as possible $300,000 for surveying expenses, which would result in yielding to his State a quarter of a million dollars in taxes from the lands so surveyed. Brumm, Representative of the Greenbackers, wants every charter forfeited the technical provisions of which have not been strictly complied with.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

BILL OF THE COMMITTEE—MINORITY REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The bill presented in Congress today by the Joint Select Committee on the Decline of American Shipping contains these sections:

"That no vessel engaged in commerce with the Dominion of Canada shall be subject to tonnage or duty, nor shall Consular certificates be required from the same; that the individual liability of ship owners shall be limited to the proportion of any or all debts or liabilities his individual share of the vessel bears to the whole; that when any vessel, whether steam or sail, shall be constructed and equipped in the United States for the foreign trade, including trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States in whole or in part of materials the production of the United States, the owner or owners of such vessel shall be entitled to receive and collect from the United States

A DRAWBACK

or sum equal in amount to the duty which would have been collected upon imported materials of like description and of equal quality with American materials used in the construction, equipment, engines, boilers, and other appurtenances of such steam or sail vessel: provided that, on ascertaining such drawback, the duties on such iron or steel material shall be computed on iron and steel advanced in manufacture not beyond the point of plates, angles, bars, and rods; and, provided further, that this section shall apply only to vessels commenced after the passage of this act."

A MINORITY REPORT

is signed by Senator Vest and Representatives McLane and Cox. The report declares that the War, which began in 1861, was not in any sense the cause of the commercial phenomena under consideration. It accelerated the course of events which, if circumstances existing from 1835 to 1861 had continued, would have been inevitable even had there been no War. It would be a great mistake to infer (as many that have given testimony before the Joint Committee seem to infer) that all obstructions and burdens upon the instrumentality of so much of the commerce of the United States as pertains to the ocean were removed, we should, at no distant day, be again a great ship-building and ship-using nation. Such a result is impossible. If all the obstructions were removed and if ships of the most improved pattern and modern construction and fully equipped were given us and placed in our harbors as a free gift, it is doubtful if our ocean commerce and shipping would be materially relieved and developed. One reason of a general nature against such a revival is the preoccupation of our people in other more attractive and remunerative employment.

IT IS NOT LIKELY

that any great increase or revival of our ship-building and shipping interest will take place until we have reached the maximum production in our lines or labor and enterprise, especially in agriculture. When that point is reached, and our energies are diverted to other pursuits, the ocean may have its olden attraction and remuneration for our people. Another more practical and tangible reason is this: All trade and commerce is essentially barter, product being given for product, and service for service. In order to sell we must buy, and in order to buy we must sell, and he who will not buy cannot sell, and he who will not sell cannot buy. Again, ships have been truly called the children, not the parents, of commerce. Merchant marine languishes for lack of liberty. Its revival must come from the enlargement of our freedom. The minority, while concurring with the report as to measures reported by the committee, desire also to present two other propositions: First, for the admission free of duty of all materials finished and perfected and ready to be put together in the ship; and, second, for free admission to American registry of ships built abroad.

CONGRESSMAN DAVIS.

HE IS NOT MUCH WORRIED OVER BLACK'S CONTEST—PUBLIC INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Congressman Davis, in response to the inquiry of THE TRIBUNE correspondent as to what his purpose would be in the matter of the notice of contest from Capt. Black, said tonight: "I have nothing to say about the contest. I have received the notice, and will give it such attention as it seems to deserve."

"When will you return or file your answer?"

"Within the prescribed time if at all. It is the hight of nonsense to talk about it."

"You do not then expect him to unseat you, even in a Democratic Congress?"

"No, sir. The Democrats will do nothing of the kind. They know all about this arrangement. They will unseat me or any Republican if not elected,

NOT OTHERWISE.

If I take any notice of the contest Black can keep me home in Chicago most of January and February and destroy my work and service in this present session. That is all he can do. I do not care to talk of it. I am not good at cheap notoriety or in creating spectacular effects. I never failed to meet an adversary face to face and contest inch by inch for the rights of those whom I represent, or my own rights, and I will be found on hand when the business commences, and my acts may speak for me."

"What action will be taken on the tariff and revenue questions this session?"

"I think bills reducing the tariff and internal revenue will pass. There is not much strength in the House to reduce the tax on either spirits or tobacco, and

I DO NOT BELIEVE

that the tax on either will be reduced, but that all other internal-revenue taxes will be abolished. On the tariff, the Ways and Means Committee are now at work, and, I think, will report a bill based on the commission's report. The House is rattled a little, but is now getting down to work; but we ought to act in harmony. I have not fully examined the commission's report, but have thought it would do. My idea would be to put the party under a little discipline—call a full caucus and direct the Revenue bill without tobacco or spirits to be brought before it; also, the bill to reduce the tariff, based on the commission's report, modified, if need be, to prevent incongruity; also, a bill in the direction of a better civil service—a decent, practicable bill—and to discuss these bills until we could perfect them and

AGREE UPON THEM.

Then direct them to be brought at once before the House; send to the committee of the whole House; discuss them there; accept such modifications as we could agree upon, and then put the bills on their passage. All of this could be done in a month, unless the opposition talked them to death. If they tried that, let the country know what the Republican program was, and the Democrats could refuse to do it. And we would then have complied fully with the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls last November, which was for a reduction of taxation and a better public service, and nothing else."

NOTES.

SUGAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The quarrel between the San Francisco sugar-refineries and the New York refineries and the Louisiana sugar-planters, which has been pending before the House Foreign Affairs Committee since this Congress begun, is to be kept open at least until after the new year. The committee today decided to postpone further action on the proposition to give notice of the repeal of the Hawaiian treaty until more information can be obtained from the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury.

BEN BUTLER.

A gentleman intimate here with Gen Butler says that the Governor elect, when last here, stated to a friend that he could be elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. Hoar if he cared to be, but he had not yet decided upon his course.

THE SWATARA.

The Collector at Norfolk has seized on the United States steamer Swatara a very considerable amount of fine crockery-ware and Chinese curiosities, which the officers of that vessel were attempting to bring in duty free. The packages have been released by the Secretary of the Treasury on payment of fine.

IMMIGRANTS.

Representative Deuster, who succeeded last year in passing through the House a bill for the better protection of emigrants at sea, anticipates introducing at the present session a bill to regulate by law and not with the whim of the administration "booty to the victors" in the battle-cry of "booty to the victors, to the vanquished."

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, the first section of the bill was amended so as to require the Civil-Service Commissioners to be confirmed by the Senate. The question was on Mr. Allen's amendment, providing that there shall be three Commissioners instead of two, and that not more than one shall not be connected with any of the departments.

Mr. Bayard spoke of the importance of reforming the civil-service, and the unfortunate effects upon public men of the "spoils system." He would support the pending bill, and was quite ready to meet the responsibility of it, as the Senator from Georgia (Brown) and other Democrats who supported it would be. Amendments which

Mr. Morgan offered to two amendments were ordered printed. One of them provided that no advice or recommendations of any applicant for examination or appointment should be given by a Senator or Representative save in response to or consequent by examiners, unless it must have been previously asked in writing by one of the members of them. The other authorized a competitive examination to be held in each State for appointments designate in each State five candidates for admission to the service of the United States, and no more than three of them belonging to the same political party, who shall examine applicants residing in the State.

Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate any papers or information in his possession in relation to any dispute between the Cherokee Indians and the United States arising out of treaty stipulations or laws.

Adopted.

Mr. Blair offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate any information in his possession in relation to the Bureau of Education, and in relation to technical education in the several States, in whole or in part by the General Government, also in certain other schools.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—In the House Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange urging an appropriation for ship-building.

Referred.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing the act to repeal discriminating duties on goods produced east of the Cape of Good Hope. Passed. The bill relieves from payment of duty such goods as may be in bond or warehouse or on shipboard on the 1st of January, 1883, and at date when the general revision of the tariff shall go into effect.

Mr. Gunther, of Arkansas, introduced a bill granting the right of way for railroads and telegraphs through the lands of the United States to the Little Rock Smith Military Reservation.

Referred.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, presented as a question of privilege the memorial of James H. McLean, claimed to have been elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Second Congressional District of Missouri to the Forty-seventh Congress. McLean states that he received a plurality of the votes cast at the special election, but the Governor refused to grant him a certificate of election on the ground that the Legislature had redistricted out of existence the district to declare him entitled to the seat. He said there was no question of the fact that McLean's plurality. The Governor, not giving the certificate of election, refused to recognize the redistricting of the State, and declared the district vacant. That ground was untenable. He admitted that he had no evidence to show that the Governor's refusal.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, said that the refusing to grant a certificate of election was evidence of the strongest character that the person refused had no evidence of the fact. He thought that the certificate by the Secretary of State was conclusive that question should be left to the House on Elections.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, said the rival candidate, Col. Broadhead, had publicly declared that on a fair retrial of the contest he would be entitled to the seat. He has not denied that statement. He has not of contesting the election given him (Clardy) to say that he would not purpose any obstacle to McLean's purpose any obstacle to McLean's Mr. Blanchard, of Missouri, said that the Governor refused to grant the certificate on the ground that the Legislature had redistricted out of existence the district to which McLean was entitled to the seat. He (Blanchard) did not believe that question should be left to the House on Elections.

Mr. Reed said there was a difference between the instant case and that referred to by the gentleman from Missouri (Clardy), in that in the latter case the Governor had refused to issue the certificate on the ground that the Legislature had redistricted out of existence the district to which McLean was entitled, but in the instant case the Governor had refused to issue the certificate on the ground that he (the Governor) was not satisfied that the person to whom he refused to issue the certificate was entitled to it. He (Reed) thought that the Democratic party was committed to the doctrine that the Governor's power of issuing certificates was a mere ministerial act, and that he could not go behind the returns. He (Reed) said it would go into the campaign of 1884 as it went into that of 1876—under the name of reform, fidelity to public trusts, and economy in the administration of public affairs, and would be battle-cry of "booty to the victors, to the vanquished."

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Adjourned.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Messrs. Cameron (Pennsylvania), Ingalls, and Sherman presented petitions for an increase of pensions for one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Referred.

Messrs. Pendleton and Sherman presented memorials of the Tobacco Board of Trade of Cincinnati asking a modification or repeal of the tax on tobacco. Referred.

Mr. Ferry, from committee, reported favorably the House bill making it an offense punishable by fine and im

...ngineer Corps. His testi-...ain corroborative of that ...Col. Parks has not been ...War, and spoke only as to ...provement. He did not ...d in any way improve the ...er.

...THE GARFIELD BOARD, ...d tomorrow.

...CABINET. ...was before the Cabinet at ...

...AN TOBACCO. ...Treasury Department that ...of Connecticut are given ...increasur importations of ...o this country.

...PROTED. ...afternoon sent to the Sed- ...Col. Robert Murray, Sur- ...d Assistant-Surgeon-Gen- ...States army. This makes ...g line officers.

...DAD LANDS. ...of the General Land Office ...Secretary of the Interior ...ist of lands selected by the ...way which were suspended ...ary.

...ANOTHER POST-OFFICE. ...ffice established today at ...County, Ill., Dr. G. Bins, ...d, Cook County, Ill., Will- ...master: Wickware, Sanford ...er Wickware, Postmaster ...Feb., Frank Munt, Postmas- ...tham County, S. C., Mar- ...d. Postmistress: Ronegar, ...on., Davidson R. Ronegar, ...

...T. CREWS. ...Fourth Artillery, has with- ...n.

...GIVES HIS REPLY. ..., Dec. 14.—The Secretary of ...ub-committee of the House ...tee, which called upon him ...not withheld the Engineer's ...and harbor work, since no ...Congress at usual in bulk, ...d was the Secretary's diges- ...estimates, together with the ...sal they be acted upon. ...d because deemed unneces- ...nd Harbor bill met prompt- ...e's estimates and go right on ...ner bill. Senator Kellogg is ...d that the bills for the im- ...Mississippi River and the Po- ...e prepared regardless of the ...bill. The Potomac flats will ...ed for. It is not so certain ...River will be.

RECORD.

...SENATE. ...C., Dec. 15.—Messrs. Cameron ...alls, and Sherman presented ...ease of pensions for one- ...ed soldiers. Referred. ...and Sherman presented me- ...ago Board of Trade of Cin- ...odification or repeal of the ...eferred. ...committee, reported favora- ...making it an offense punish- ...imprisonment to personate a ...tor. Placed on calendar. ...Committee on Printing, ...amendment to the resolu- ...printing the report of the ... Agreed to. ...printing, indexing, and binding ...e report, testimony, and ap- ...rs for the use of Congress and ...sion, and for printing 20,000 ...t without the testimony for ...Houses. ...the morning hour considera- ...gnitations bill was resumed, ...ted the bill. ...eviewed the history of the ...antisted that, however strong ...e against France, they were ...ies against the United States. ...glad to have the opportunity ...ef in the justice of the claims. ...state the bill was amended and ...Senator denounced consideration ...Civil-Service bill, Mr. Miller, ...the floor. ...the Senator from Georgia ...passed, would tend to estab- ...of office, but, he said, would ...the tenure of appointive offi- ...during the first fifty years of ...That Senator also professed ...bill would establish an aris- ...ik would not do to frighten ...much less would it serve to ...e Senators on the Democratic ...ting this bill. If the evils of ...em continue to increase in the ...as in the past, the Government ...another century. ...ought the passage of this bill ...a most important one. The ...of the bills which it sought to ...the most momentous character, ...the purity of our governmental ...and even threatening the stabil- ...ations. It perpetuated a pe- ...ous and corrupt system, which ...o "To the victor belongs the ...oil, as Webster said, "by right ...ublic offices created by the peo- ...ation itself, and he resented the de- ...on one-half of the American ...rity to participate in the gov- ...ir country. The people had ...e evils, and a bill was demand- ...m. That demand was made ...one, and the man or party who ...tand the meaning of the recent ...al must be blind indeed. The ...y, at least, ought to see and could ...ple's will. If anybody is aglast ...of Republican corruption and ...threw the Republican party ...e Democrats an opportunity to ...me method he was most se- ... The Republican Senators ...tand the people's meaning, and ...glad to see the change and the ...spirit of their action on this ... whatever might be the ...change was most salu- ...change was remarkable ...ll-service reform. Instead of ...ator from Pendleton) we heard ...here or visionary is pressing a ...tention, while political assess- ...nded as a justifiable means of ...aining power, but now the gen- ...med to be that political assess- ...ime, or even worse to the pros- ...a serious blunder, and that a ...lice "by right of conquest" was ...ne of retaining power. The ...ans of retaining power. The ...re now so thoroughly conscious ...political assessments that they ...s on the first day of the session ...esident asked the speedy passage ...vent them from relapsing into ...e Senator from Georgia ...bill. If the evils of ...em continue to increase in the ...Democratic party unless it ...its members the spoils of office ...epudiated the idea. He denied ...cratic party was dependent upon ...power of public plunder, and ...into the campaign of 1880 as it ...of 1876—under the motto of "Re- ...public treasury and economy in ...—and not with the miser- ...of "Booty to the victors: no ...ded."

Mr. Pendleton, the first section ...amended so as to require the ...missioners to be continued by ...the question was on Mr. Allison's ...roviding that there shall be three ...instead of two, and that two ...nnected with any of the depart- ...

...spoke of the importance of re- ...vil-service, and the demoralizing ...ublic men of the "spoils system." ...bject pending bill, and was ...bout the fate of which ...meet the responsibility of the ...from Georgia (Brown) said he ...d would be held. ...n supported the amendments, which ...offered two amendments, which ...printed. One of them provides ...or recommendation of any ap- ...examination or appointment given ...or Representative shall be received ...ervice examiners, unless it shall have ...ly asked in writing by one of more ...other authorizes a commission to ...each State (two examiners not in ...of the United States, and not more ...these belonging to the same party), ...examine applicants residing in the ...

...es called up his resolution direct- ...the Interior to send to the ...tary of the Interior information ...pers or information in his posses- ...ion to any dispute between the ...and the United States arising ...stipulations or how thereto.

...offered a resolution, which was ...pecting the Secretary of the Inte- ...the latest and fullest information ...of the Bureau of Education in re- ...ational education in school-houses ...education in the Government, and ...in part by the Government, and ...in other schools. Adjourned.

...HOUSE. ...K, D. C., Dec. 15.—In the House, ...f Pennsylvania, presented the pe- ...Philadelphia Maritime Exchange ...ppropriation for sea-lifting buoys.

...s, of Iowa, from the Committee on ...ens, reported back the bill amend- ...to repeal discriminating duties on ...ted east of the Cape of Good Hope. ...bill relieves from payment of duty ...may be in bonded warehouses on ...on the 1st of January, 1883, the ...general relief goods may be ad- ...r, of Arkansas, introduced a bill ...right of way for railroad purposes ...lands of the United States in Fort ...lance of the United States, Arkansas. He ...ary Reservation, Arkansas. He ...

...of Maine, presented as a question ...the memorial of James H. McLean, ...ave been elected to succeed the late ...as Representative from the Sec- ...ional District of Missouri to the ...th Congress. McLean asserts that ...a plurality of the votes cast at the ...special election, but that the Secretary of State ...illegally refused to give him a certificate, on ...ground that the Second District had been ...out of existence. He asks the House ...declare him entitled to the seat.

...Mr. Reed said there was no dispute as to Mc- ...Lean's plurality. The reason which was alleged ...for not giving the certificate was that the new ...apportioning the State had abolished the old ...districts. That ground could not be maintained. ...It remitted that he had no documentary evi- ...dence to show that that was the ground for the ...refusal.

...Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, agreed that the re- ...districting of a State only went into effect at the ...next election of a subsequent Congress, but if Reed ...had the evidence of the ground of refusal of a ...certificate by the Secretary of State he thought ...the question should be referred to the Commit- ...tee on Elections.

...Mr. Cardy, of Missouri, said that Col. Broad- ...head, the rival candidate for Congress, did not ...think that on a fair return McLean was entitled ...to the seat. He has never entertained the idea ...of contesting the election. He had authorized ...Mr. Caldwell to say that he did not wish to inter- ...pose any obstacle to McLean's taking the seat.

...Mr. Bland, of Missouri, said there were prece- ...dents to sustain the Secretary of State in the ...course he had taken. He thought that ...the Committee on Elections should investigate ...and report what the law and precedents ...are.

...Mr. Springer, of Illinois, favored the immedi- ...ate seating of McLean. It was conceded that he ...was elected, and the Committee on Elections ...could throw no new light on the matter.

...Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, argued in favor of ...referring the question to the committee so the ...whole matter should have the weight of a well-con- ...sidered precedent.

...Mr. Reed said to refuse to admit McLean on ...the ground not only a denial of justice to ...McLean but to his constituents who elected him.

...The question was then put as to whether the ...contest be sworn in, and it was decided in the ...affirmative—81 against 15.

...Mr. McLean appeared at the bar of the House ...and took the oath of office.

...Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Joint Ship- ...ping Committee, reported a bill to relieve the ...owners of the American merchant marine, to- ...gether with a report on the bill. Referred to ...the Committee on Commerce. The views of the ...minority presented by Mr. Cox, of New York, ...proved the same relief.

...Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, from the Com- ...mittee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing ...the St. Paul & West Railroad Company of Alabama ...to construct a bridge across the Coosa River. ...Passed on the unanimous consent.

...Mr. Martin, of Delaware, introduced a bill to ...remove drawbacks on articles manufactured ...in part of imported materials when exported.

...Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced a ...bill providing that whenever it shall become ...necessary to increase the speed on which mail is ...carried on star-route service it shall be readver- ...tised for the reduced time required. Referred.

...The House then, in Committee of the Whole, ...Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, was in the chair.

...Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, delivered an argu- ...ment in favor of an amendment which he pro- ...posed to offer for a bill abolishing postage on ...second-class matter.

...Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, thought there would ...be considerable danger in creating a pretty ...wide chasm in the revenue of the Post-Office ...Department if a reduction should be made in the ...rate of postage.

...Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, stated that during ...the last Congress he had introduced a bill to re- ...peal postage for the purpose of bringing about ...an investigation of the question, and that in- ...vestigation he was glad to say, had shown its ...propriety.

...Mr. Grindell, of Minnesota, did not think any ...reduction would be passed by Congress which ...would be received with more approbation than ...one reducing the rate of postage.

...Mr. Holman, of Indiana, thought the present ...rate of letter mail transportation by the rail- ...roads was open to objection, and considered it a ...proper remedy for its defects. As to the land- ...grant roads, they should be required to trans- ...port the mails on a basis fixed by the decision of ...the United States Supreme Court.

...Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the reduction, ...holding that its effect would be to remove a ...small tax from the persons best able to bear it.

...Mr. Scott, of New Jersey, closed the dis- ...cussion. The bill proposed to reduce the postage ...on the individual people 33⅓ per cent. It ...was a reduction which the experience of the ...world had shown to be in the interest of the ...general intelligence of the dissemination of ...knowledge. Whatever danger there might be ...in the experiment, for himself and for those ...who were associated with him he accepted the ...responsibility before the American people. This ...was a measure in the interest of the individual ...people, and if an additional tax was to be levied ...in support, let it fall on the aggregated capi- ...tal of the country. Another change in the bill ...was the increase of a grant for the transmis- ...sion of mails across and in certain interests— ...what were known as special mail facilities. In- ...stead of spending $600,000 which had been ap- ...propriated, the Postmaster-General had found ...it necessary to spend only $185,000, yet there ...was no doubt there was a great clamor for special ...facilities. All those facilities were given ...certain special trains that left New York in the ...night of the morning, just after the metro- ...politan papers were issued, and reached the ...country in advance of the local press. He did ...not object to that, but he did object to paying ...railroad facilities for mail carried on regular ...trains. He had been directed by the ...Committee on Appropriations to offer an ...amendment to the bill providing that the com- ...pensation for carrying the mails to railroad com- ...panies received Government aid in bond ...subsidies as well as land grants shall not exceed ...five per cent of the amount allowed by law as a ...compensation for the same service by railroads ...which had not received Government aid. Of ...this amendment was for the benefit of ...the people, and when that was done at the ...bidding of power, the individual who ...had a share in that benefit suffered at the hands ...of power. When a man undertook to benefit ...individual interests he must receive the blows ...of the consolidated power which he attacked, ...and he (Scott) for one should be content in the ...records of history if it were understood that ...he had been the key to the position he ...would have overridden by power nor frightened ...by clamor.

...The bill was then read by sections for amend- ...ment.

...In speaking to a formal amendment, Mr. Mills, ...of Texas, protested against a reduction of the ...rate of postage. Like all reduction of taxation ...since the War, it was a reduction which be- ...lieved to be the wrong end. What was all this ...talk about superabundant Treasury ...surplus? There was a National debt of ...$1,000,000? It was not the poor people, but ...the commercial interests that paid the tax. ...Commercial interests were the interests which, de- ...manded the reduction; and Congress was going ...on its knees and taking all the burdens off ...and placing them on the poor people, ...while gentlemen on the other side who ...had the final reduction would vote to take the ...tax on cotton ties?

...Mr. Springer, of Illinois, favored the reduc- ...tion. He believed the postal-service to be ...self-supporting even after the reduction was ...made.

...Mr. Rathbone, of Louisiana, moved to in- ...crease the appropriation for transportation by ...steam vessels from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

...Mr. Cowell, of Wisconsin, on behalf of the ...Committee on Appropriations, offered an ...amendment increasing the appropriation for ...mail by steamboats from $5,000,000 to $5,350,000.

...Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved a further increase ...to $6,000,000—$5,350,000 to $6,000,000.

...Rejected—86 to 64.

...Cowell's amendment was adopted.

...Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, offered an ...amendment appropriating $600,000 for necessary ...special facilities.

...Mr. Hiscock, of New York, offered an amend- ...ment to the amendment fixing the amount at ...$400,000.

...During action the committee rose.

...Mr. Russell, of Minnesota, offered a resolu- ...tion calling the attention of the Postmaster-General to the alleged action of some Collectors of Customs at along the Northern frontier are ...in the habit of issuing permits for ...large fees from the sale of blanks, ...and directing the Committee of ...Ways and Means to inquire into the truth of ...the allegations. Adopted.

COTTON.

Latest Report Regarding the Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The December report makes an aggregate approximately 5,750,000 bales of 400 pounds each. Estimated ...in Florida, 8 per cent, making in round ...numbers 16,000 bales; Mississippi, 8 per cent, or ...446,000 bales; North Carolina, 10 per cent, or ...557,000 bales; Alabama, 10 per cent, or 768,000 ...bales; Louisiana, 11 per cent, or 885,000 bales; Texas, ...25 per cent, or 571,000 bales; Tennessee, ...5 per cent, or 329,000 bales; South Carolina, 20 ...per cent, or 625,000 bales; Texas, 52 per cent, or ...2,900,000 bales; Arkansas, 60 per cent, or ...1,000,000 bales. In South Carolina, Texas, ...and last year's product was greatly ...which accounts for the large per- ...centage. Virginia, Missouri, Indian ...and other districts may make 66,000 ...bales more than indicated by ginning, ...but only apprehended from ...the season of growth, did not occur. ...There were everywhere later than usual, ...and immature bolls in some districts ...as high as 25 per cent, and resulted in parts ...of South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and ...Texas, and in less degree in other ...cotton-belt. In Northern Mississippi ...and in large years. The weather pre- ...vailing for picking, at many points ...has been good. The reverse is true in ...Louisiana and Northern Texas, in ...parts of Arkansas, and other parts of the ...belt continued wet weather. The ...boll-worm continues to be reported, ...but not as much damage as the caterpillar ...in the Mississippi. This insect ...has much damage as the caterpillar ...did. There will be one more re- ...port of the season, estimating the ...number of bales and acres of the present ...crop.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

...Mobile, Ala., Dec. 15.—In a collision Thursday ...night at Kushion on the Mobile & Ohio Rail- ...road between the north and south bound ...passenger trains, Conductor Hunter Meyers was ...killed and the train was out of time.

NEW YORK.

Jay Gould Descants at Some Length on the Subject of Corners.

Speculators Suffer, Consumers Pay More, but Producers Are Benefited.

Narrow Escape from Death of Inmates of a Burning Tenement-House.

Arrival of a Japanese Prince—The Mountain Evangelist at Work.

Injunctions Issued to Prevent Police Interference on Sunday—Serjeant Ballantine.

CORNERS.

JAY GOULD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Jay Gould appeared before the Senate Committee on "grain corners" this morning. He said he was in the railway business as a manager of railways, and had been such for twenty years. He was familiar with operations in stocks, but not with grain, which he used only for his own consumption. He was familiar with making corners in stocks, and also in dealing in futures in stocks. "The roads I am interested in," said he, "are those which reach producing districts. Our roads run through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Iowa. The effect of making corners is to make an uneven transportation. Corners are made every little while, but I cannot remember the last one. The system of making corners does not injure the transportation interests, as it makes large markets. On the whole, I think it helps. It gives producers better prices, and

THEY WHO MAKE CORNERS LOSE.

The consumer may pay more, although speculators suffer. The corner engineered in Chicago some two years ago is reputed to have lost millions. The farmers kept back their grain and they made the money. Western railroads were not materially affected one way or the other. They dealt without regard to the fictitious transactions. I recollect the recent cornering transactions in stocks. The Hannibal & St. Joe. It resulted disastrously to the man who made it, for when he got through with his corner he found he had lost his fortune. I was interested in the Chicago & Northwestern corner. It was selling at 75 or 80. I thought it cheap at that price, and my brokers had orders to buy all that was sold, and when it got scarce the price ran up. It resulted in carrying the price up high (to 250); it then fell back to 80. I think I was induced to part with some at 250. I do not think this corner had the slightest effect upon the community in general, although it may have

HURT THE PRIVATE FORTUNES OF INDIVIDUALS.

The road was not affected in the least. I cannot recall any other corner. The 'Harlem corner' was before my time. The effect of dealing in futures of stock upon the general welfare is insignificant, owing to the fact that few options are dealt in. I think speculation tends to do good, as it brings money to this country. The freer your markets are the more freedom you give to capital. I would be very careful what restrictions I put, either on stocks or grain for the reasons mentioned. The men who speculate are not those who plow the soil or produce the grain. The men who speculate do so for the reason that it is their legitimate business. If the Legislature were to say dealings in futures were gambling, it would be gambling, but, until such time as legislation says it is gambling, I shall not believe it so to be.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

should govern these speculators. I think large exportations of grain tend to increase immigration and increase production. I do not think any transaction which draws capital from every centre in Europe here can be said to be illegal. I don't know whether I would designate the system of 'bucket-shops' a public evil. People will speculate, from your minister, barber, and baker down. Quite often I deal in chances. I don't think there is the amount of gambling done in this city which formerly existed. I am sure speculation in grain benefits the home dealer. It breeded markets all over the world. Last year we had a short crop in both wheat and corn. We should export over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. The system of transportation increases immigration in this way. New railways are built in these growing cereal districts, and railroad managers invite immigration. I have spent large sums of money in the past ten years in promoting immigration.

THE RAILWAYS

have been a great motor in prompting it, and the way to do it is to meet parties at their own homes; there explain to them what they can do, and point out to them the many benefits to be derived by coming to this country. We have a general agent for all the roads. He employs his subordinates. Our terms to immigrants for farms and lands are usually 10 per cent, and the balance to be paid in a term of years. I have frequently supported families who suffered from bad crops until new crops came in. I charge them 3 to 50 an acre. They purchase from eighty to 160 acres, and perhaps less. We prefer to have many families to those who purchase large tracts of land. I go West twice a year and see the towns which have sprung up in the interim. Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark send most of the emigrants. About 30,000,000 acres of our land remains unused."

"Instances have occurred," continued Mr. Gould, "where corners have been made in the money market. Such corners

SOON REGULATE THEMSELVES,

although while they last the market is depressed. I do not think the trade is much affected by it. Of course, business men became more circumspect in their dealings. Money was very tight here three weeks ago. Gold certificates were used on that occasion. Corners in the money market are not always produced by capitalists locking up their money. In the fall of the year there is always a scarcity of money. I am not familiar with corners either in oil or the cotton trade. I am not engaged in the banking business. A panic is when men lose their balance. This is generally preceded by a corner or general distrust. Men in panic times lose their reason and rush to sell. The first panic was in 1857, caused by Schuyler's frauds—the discovery that there had been an overissue of New Haven stock. Panics have their good effect as well as their bad. The second panic, at the time of the Civil War, was caused largely by the breaking out of the War. Another panic in 1869 was known as

BLACK FRIDAY,

but perhaps the largest panic was that of 1873, caused by general overtrading and construction of railroads on credit. The number of fresh enterprises which had been put out declined, as the people wanted to sell and there were no persons to buy. Capitalists got frightened and wanted to call in their money, and the panic ensued. The effects were injurious upon the public welfare. Generally speaking, corners, in the future, and panics have alike good and bad effects upon commerce in general. The after effects are to make people more economical and more enterprising. I do not think it possible to prevent corners, etc., by any act of legislation, and I do not think that any National legislation is practicable, although some restrictions might be put upon these speculations —say limit prices of things. If Boards of Trade were to adopt constitutions which would provide that the settling price should not exceed 10 per cent of the selling price, those wide fluctuations in a corner could not exist, I would in every other particular make New York as free as wind."

THE OTHERS.

L. E. Eastman, exporter of beef, testified that corners were detrimental to the public welfare. Heretofore dressed meats paid less than live, but live cattle shipments were better for the interest of consumers.

H. M. Flagler, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, thought no business of any magnitude could be carried on unless dealings in futures were permitted. The subject of "corners" had, he maintained, been greatly exaggerated. Flagler could not say what the annual profits of the Standard Oil Company are, neither could he give the number of stockholders, etc. He was excused until Monday in order to furnish the necessary data.

Benjamin Brewster, Vice-President of the National Transit Company, and Director of the United Pipe Line Company, which controls 35-40 oil wells, spoke of the many benefits the public derive from the Standard Oil Company, which, he averred, had been grossly misrepresented.

IMPERILED BY FLAMES.

SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The lives of a number of women and children were imperiled this afternoon and a fire which broke out on the ground floor of the five-story double tenement house No. 112 Suffolk street. The house is of the ordinary tenement type which abound in the neighborhood, and occupied by seventeen families. On the ground floor were two stores, one of which was occupied by Jacob Spiro, a manufacturer of baskets for artificial flowers and leaves. Spiro occupied the whole floor and lived in the rear rooms, which were also used as a workshop. He employed eight girls, three of whom were at work in the back room and the others in the store. Mrs. Spiro, while in the act of raking the fire in the stove in the back room, accidentally

KNOCKED A LIVE COAL OUT OF THE STOVE

on to the floor, which was covered with loose moss used in filling the baskets. The coal fired the mass, and the room was soon in a blaze. The flames rushed into the hallway and up the narrow stairway, which acted like a flue, and carried the flames to the fifth floor, setting fire to the wood-work on each floor as they passed. Before the people on the top floor became aware of their danger their escape by the stairway was cut off. There are fire-escapes in the rear of the building, but in the excitement and panic which followed the discovery of the fire nobody used them. The excitement and confusion among the tenants on the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories was very great, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were finally

GOTTEN OUT ALIVE.

On the second story a Bohemian lived with his family. He and his wife were out, and their three children—Anton, aged 6; Annie, aged 18 months; and Frank, aged 6 months—were left in charge of their grandfather. The old man seized the youngest child in his arms and attempted to run out of the house, in the hallway he was met by the fire and smoke and his hands and face were burned. He then ran back into the room, and, throwing open the front window of his apartments, shouted to the crowd below that he was going to throw the children out. An excited throng of the neighbors gathered about, and, as the old man dropped the children one by one out of the window, they were caught by the bystanders and escaped uninjured. The old man made his escape down a ladder which had been raised by the firemen.

A JAPANESE PRINCE.

HIS ARRIVAL ON THE SCYTHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Prince of Arisgawa, uncle of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in this city today on the Scythia, and at present occupies a suite at the Windsor Hotel. The Prince is accompanied by four Japanese officers of high rank named Hayaski, Nissi, Yamanoto, and Kato. The first named is the Chamberlain to the Emperor. The party was met by M. Tokakashi, the Japanese Consul at this port, and a delegation of Japanese merchants of this city and of Washington. The Prince received the party cordially. He is a man of dignified appearance, 47 years of age, and somewhat below the average height. He does not speak English, but he has

SOME KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH.

At the Windsor he was waited upon by another delegation of his countrymen, who were presented by Masanari Terashima, the Japanese Minister at Washington. The Prince of Arisawa left Japan in June last. He proceeded to England, and, after traveling over that country, visited all the countries on the Continent, with the exception of Norway and Sweden. He regrets that he is compelled to return to his native country in an early date, and hopes at no distant date to return and pay an extended visit to this country. He said that he was impatiently looking forward to meeting "his friend," Gen. Grant.

SERJEANT BALLANTINE.

HIS LECTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A notably intelligent and extremely well-disposed audience greeted Serjeant Ballantine this evening at Chickering Hall when he came forward to deliver his address on the "Experiences of a Barrister's Career in England." A number of prominent lawyers were present. Serjeant Ballantine was introduced by Judge John R. Brady. The lecture lasted for two hours, and the speaker designated it as "simply a talk." He interlarded his remarks now and then with readings from his book, the various points he made having, however, but little connection one with another. He soon found that this was not as interesting to his audience as he had anticipated, and he gave it up. But, despite his efforts to please, the audience dropped away one by one, until at last Mr. Ballantine had his audience at wedding out his listeners, and he considerately brought his remarks to a close.

THE PENAL CODE.

INJUNCTIONS TO PREVENT POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The rigid enforcement of the penal code is slowly dying away, or measures are being employed to evade it. Injunctions were granted by Judge Arnoux, in Supreme Court, Chambers, today, restraining the police from interfering too much with a scientific lecture to be delivered at the place formerly known as the Aquarium, and "scientific concerts" at Harry Hill's, and at No. 298 Bowery. The same Judge also granted injunctions against the police upon the application of fifty dealers in ice-cream and confectionery, who allege that ice-cream is food, and that if they are prevented from selling it on Sunday they will be greatly injured in a pecuniary sense, and that the persons who look to them to procure the article will be caused much distress and suffering. The injunction in these cases restricts the police from all interference with the sale by the plaintiffs of ice-cream to be eaten on their premises. Injunctions were made to Judge Arnoux by dry-goods and fancy-goods dealers, hatters, shoe-dealers, and other tradesmen who wish to keep their stores open on Sunday, for injunctions against the police.

RUBBER.

BULLDOZING THE IMPORTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes, belting, packing and hose, and rubber clothing met today at No. 115 Broadway. The agreement of Oct. 18 was reaffirmed, and the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes will close their factories on the 23d inst., in accordance with the agreement. A week later work will be resumed, with a reduction of 50 per cent in the consumption of raw material. It is estimated that, of the 20,000,000 pounds of rubber used annually in this country, more than one-half of this amount is taken by the rubber boot and shoe manufacturers. The rubber companies in other lines of manufacture will continue on a basis of 25 per cent reduction in the consumption of raw material, as they have been doing since Oct. 17.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

HE IS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Several carriage-loads of gentlemen were deposited at the front door of police headquarters at different times tonight. With a good deal of mystery the gentlemen were ushered into the detective-office and then were ushered out again and drove away. The detectives would only say that the gentlemen were looking for Inspector Byrnes. They did not find him, and the reporters were no more successful. It was learned by inquiry elsewhere that they came to ask for the release of a prisoner, or for permission to see him. The prisoner, it was said, had been arrested while he was at supper at Delmonico's, and

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENTS,

amounting to more than a million dollars. His name could not be learned. He is a tall, portly man, of fair complexion, and is said to have been Secretary of several railroad companies. The embezzlements, it is said, had been effected by a system of falsification of checks extending over several years. Inspector Byrnes and Detective Hickey made the arrest. The police are said to have been looking for the prisoner for three weeks. It is said that he belongs in Illinois.

MORSE'S PASSION PLAY.

A PROBABLE STRIKE AMONG THE CHARACTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—There bids fair to be a strike among the apostles and other characters of Mr. Shiml Morse's passion play, which has been promised to the New York public for Christmas eve. John the Baptist, Peter, and Judas Iscariot have intimated more or less openly that they would refuse to play on the opening night as soon as the curtain had rung down on the first act. Pontius Pilate, Salome, and Herod have joined them in their contumacy, and boldly advise the apostles to sit bodily on the curtain and not let it rise at all. Joseph, Mary, and the Levite have not been approached by the conspirators, and have thus far maintained a neutral attitude. As the play opens with a scene in the Temple it is believed by the company that, rather than have

A ROW IN THE TEMPLE,

the author will accede to their demands. This agitation among the New Testament actors is due to their having been unable thus far to obtain written contracts from the manager, assuring them, as they are amateurs, of permanency of employment and suitable salaries. It is their impression that, if the play be tolerated by the New York press and public, its cast will be strengthened by filling their places with professional actors, and the piece "Hazel Kirke" run. They do not propose to rehearse two months for the sake of being assailed with vegetables in case the representation is condemned, or of being turned off if it proves a success. They do not intend, if they are only to be paid for a first night, that there shall be any "first night."

"I WAS TO DOUBLE UP

in Peter and Joseph," said a member of the company whose stage name is Beasford. "Mr. Morse engaged me in November. There were no terms. He said I had an excellent voice, and might play Peter well. All the other members of the company were amateurs like myself. At the first meeting of the company Mr. Morse read the play to twenty-five amateurs. One-third resigned after the first reading. Another third resigned after the first rehearsal. Herod knew his part the best. Judas showed the most talent. The assistant generally could not remember their lines. The Rev. Mr. Wannemaker personated Christ. He were at rehearsals

A PRINCE ALBERT COAT,

trousers with a conspicuous stripe, and an enormous necktie. The stage-manager had been a drawing actor. When we were slow about learning he would get discouraged and go out and take a drink."

What religious body is furnishing the capital for the play?"

"Mr. Henry J. Eaves, the theatrical costumer at No. 62 East Twelfth street, is said to be backing the project, and to have the lease of the house in which the play will be held. I consider it quite likely that the first representation of the Passion play will break up in a stage row, in which the biblical characters will take an active and conspicuous part."

GEORGE O. BARNES,

"THE MOUNTAIN EVANGELIST."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Undivided, without the backing of any religious organization or of the churches or clergy of the city, George O. Barnes, "the Mountain Evangelist," from Kentucky, whose peculiar methods have created a sensation wherever he has labored, this evening began a series of revival meetings at Clarendon Hotel or Thirteenth street. With him are his two daughters, Marie and Georgia, both typical Southern girls. The elder, a young lady of 22, plays the organ and leads the singing, in which the Evangelist and his younger daughter join. "God Is Love, and Nothing Else," was his theme this evening, and upon this theme he

"HANG THE CHANGES"

incessantly, and with especial vigor upon the words "nothing else." "If I don't prove it to you before I leave New York," he shouted, as he brought his hands together with a resounding slap, "that God is love, and nothing else, put me down as an impostor, and drive me out of New York City."

"How long will I stay?" he said in response to inquiries after the service. "Just as long as God directs me to, and as long as I can find a means of subsistence in my from-day-to-day hand-to-mouth way of living."

WANTED: A TENOR.

APPLY TO MR. MAPLESON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mr. Mapleson has been trying very hard during the last two weeks to secure a tenor to appear with Mme. Patti. He objects to Nicolini, and Mme. Patti will not have Ravelli. The impressario went to a local agent here, who strongly recommended Charles Adams, of Boston, but it was found that Mr. Adams would not do. Then Perugini was thought of, a young American tenor under contract to Mr. McCaull, of the Bijou Opera-House. Perugini, who was traveling, was telegraphed for. He responded that he could not come, and would not if he could, and Mr. McCaull wrote to Mr. Mapleson accusing him of unprofessional conduct in offering a position to a tenor already under contract to him. Mr. Mapleson is still without a tenor to supply the place which Ravelli and Nicolini are not permitted to fill.

ITEMS.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—James C. McCreery, the junior partner in the dry-goods firm of James McCreery & Co., is critically ill of typhoid-fever at his father's house, Inwood-on-the-Hudson. Mr. McCreery was taken sick on Nov. 30. Since then he has been under the care of Drs. McMasters, Loomis, Draper, and Frothingham.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The business failures of the past seven days, reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, number 208, compared with 190 last week. Of these the Eastern States had twenty-four, the Western sixty, the Southern forty-one, the Middle thirty-nine, the Pacific States and Territories fourteen, Canada eighteen, and New York City twelve. The failures of the week, generally, are not so large in amount or the liabilities so important as in the previous week.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST.

A woman closely veiled was brought to police headquarters in a hack tonight. She was visited by a number of people. Visitors and police refuse all information who she is or why arrested. It is regarded as an important arrest.

INCENDIARISM AND ROBBERY.

Thomas G. Gary was arrested today by Detectives Cosgrove and North on charges of arson and grand larceny. He was employed by Charles G. Center, at 65 Fulton street, and on Nov. 7 last set fire to his premises and stole $5,000 in cash. When arrested he confessed his crime, and said he had given $1,600 of the money to a theatrical man, who was to start on the road with a company next Monday. The theatrical man said he had received the money, but he would return it as soon as he could communicate with his father, who lives in Benton Harbor, Mich. Gary was remanded till tomorrow.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

James Brennan, a laborer, choked to death in a dining saloon in Brooklyn today. He had just said he was a good Catholic, but had a Protestant tomach and would eat meat, but a piece lodged in his throat and strangled him.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

John Bipp, the burglar who escaped from the Canton (O.) jail Wednesday, was arrested in the Grand Central depot alighting from a train.

IN A TIGHT HOLE.

George Bayard and Gustave F. Penmoud, liquor-dealers, charged with rousing revenue stamps in connection with the proprietor of of Bush's distillery, have withdrawn their plea of not guilty and entered that of guilty. Both were released on $75,000 bail to appear for sentence. It is reported they have offered to compromise with the Government by the payment of $100,000.

RELIEF FOR THE KINGSTON SUFFERERS.

Merchants interested in the Jamaica trade will form a relief committee for the sufferers by the Kingston fire.

FIRE IN A HOTEL.

Fire in the New York Hotel tonight was extinguished without alarming the guests.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—The East St. Louis City Council are reported to have decided to cut down the poles of the Western Union Telegraph Company in that city and to have purchased a lot of axes for that purpose. L. C. Baker, Superintendent of the Western Union here, informed your correspondent today that he has been secretly informed of the alleged fact, but he said he did not anticipate trouble. He believed the Council were trying a bluff game in order to squeeze money out of the company. The Councilmen are known to be a dangerous body when they have a scheme afoot, and it is quite probable they will make an attempt to get the upper hand of the Western Union, and that not succeeding they will retaliate with desperate measures.

A FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 15.—Dennis Sullivan and John Leary were fatally injured, Edward Gilroy had his thigh fractured, Conductor Monahan received contusions on the head, and an Italian was dangerously injured by a collision on the New York & New England Railroad. The engine of the working-train was completely wrecked, and the engine of the freight-train nearly so. Conflicting telegraph orders caused the accident.

FOUR PERSONS RUN OVER AND KILLED.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 15.—A terrible accident happened last night a few miles from this city, by which four persons were killed. The parties were J. Parks, William Cameron, and two young ladies named Flora and Alice Erwin. They were returning from a prayer-meeting, and while walking on the railroad track were run down by an engine. Three of the party were killed instantly and the other died in a few minutes.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska, Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamship Celtic, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The steamship Dominion took out 165 cattle and 900 sheep.

A STEAMER SINKS IN JAMES RIVER.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 15.—The steamer Carrie, owned by the Petersburg Steamboat Company, sunk this afternoon in James River. She had a large cargo of freight. The passengers and crew had a narrow escape.

SMALL-POX.

DAY

The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John T. Raymond in "In Paradise." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Sig. Salvini in "Othello." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. "The Romany Rye." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Brighton." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Jesse James Combination. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave." Afternoon and evening.

Fairbank Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Lecture by Mr. Seymour Hayden—"The Principles of Etching."

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

DIVISION NO. 2, A. O. H.—All members are requested to meet at their hall Dec. 15, at 7:30 p. m. to consider the funeral and burial of Brother Dennis O'Leary, who died at his residence, No. 265 Thirteenth-st. M. McCARTHY, Secretary.

SWITCHMEN'S MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Attention! Regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock sharp, in our hall, corner of Union and Liberty-sts. Nominations for officers, also for expressions of members concerning our welfare. All are requested to be present. By order of President.
A. J. McDONOUGH, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141 A. F. & A. M. are requested to meet at the Lodge Room Sunday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother James S. Taylor. Carriages will leave at 12:45 sharp.
LEWIS L. WADSWORTH, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1882.

A NEW post-office has been created at Moreland, Cook County, with William Barclay as Postmaster.

FAIR weather, with northwest to southwest winds and slowly rising temperature, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Rt.-Rev. John Tuigg, Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, lies at the point of death. He was ordained in 1850 and consecrated as Bishop in 1876.

YESTERDAY'S fires included a river-front blaze at New Orleans with a loss of $400,000 and the destruction of the finest business block in Toledo, O., which is valued at over $700,000.

THE State Grange of Wisconsin yesterday adopted memorials to the Legislature asking that bonds and mortgages be subject to taxation the same as real estate, and that railroad companies be required to reduce passenger rates 25 per cent.

THREE murderers were hanged yesterday. James L. Gilmore, who has had the day for his taking-off seven times appointed and has been five times respited, met his doom at Deadwood, Dak. John Redd was hanged at Searle, Ala., and Peter Thomas (colored) at Mansfield, La.

THE American Agricultural Association concluded its sessions yesterday, after passing resolutions in favor of fostering the sorghum industry and calling upon Congress to adopt prompt and efficient measures for the protection of live stock against contagious diseases.

GOV. CULLOM joins with Gen. Green B. Raum in repudiating the existence of any understanding between the two on the Senatorial-Gubernatorial question. The Governor has an idea that he will be elected to the Senate, but modestly declines to give a tabulated statement of his personal following.

THE eloquent and interesting address delivered in Central Music-Hall last evening by Mr. Emery A. Storrs under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society was listened to by an appreciative audience. Its subject was "Historical Chicago," and the fruitful theme was handled by Mr. Storrs in his best manner.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company, acting upon the request of the Directors of the Board of Trade, has decided that hereafter it will not furnish grain market quotations to the bucket-shops or the so-called "Open Board of Trade." It will not cut off the "ticker" reports, but these are of little use to the grain-gamblers, whose day has about passed.

IN consequence of the packing of ice at the crib at the mouth of the tunnel by which the Town of Lake is supplied with water, that district (with the exception of the Stock-Yards) is afflicted with a water famine. Great inconvenience naturally results from the stoppage of supply, and in case of fire the consequences would be very serious. Several packing-houses have been compelled to shut down, and the end of the trouble cannot yet be foreseen.

THE various State Boards of Health are uniting in an effort to induce the National Board to increase precautions against the spread of small-pox. This is all very well, but are not the State Boards and the National Board aware that a more terrible destroyer is rapidly approaching us and that it will devastate this country next summer unless something is done to prevent it? We have repeatedly referred to the rapid progress of the cholera in the East Indies. It has reached Japan in one direction, and is now threatening Europe from the Red Sea and the Russian frontiers. The danger from that quarter, however, is not significant when compared with the danger nearer home. It is raging with terrible violence at Chiapas, Tonala, and other places in Mexico, and victims are dying so fast that they have to be burned. Is it not time that some steps were taken to ward off this fatal destroyer, compared with which small-pox is harmless?

OWING to the neglect of the County Board to perform their sworn duty of drawing a jury panel from the poll-lists the Judges of the different courts on several occasions during the last few months have been compelled to issue special venires for jurors. In a civil suit on trial yesterday the plaintiff challenged the array on the ground that the jury was not legally selected. The court took the question under advisement and will render a decision on the point today.

THE Joint Select Committee on American Shipping has prepared a bill which provides that no duty or tonnage shall be levied on vessels trading with the Dominion of Canada. It further provides that on all vessels, steam or sail, built for the foreign trade or for trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States a drawback shall be allowed equal to the amount of duty which would have been levied on the materials used in their construction if such materials were imported.

CIVIL-SERVICE reform was again discussed in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Miller, of New York, showed that the proposed reforms would simply restore the practice which prevailed during the first fifty years of the existence of the Republic, and laughed to scorn the idea that an aristocracy of officeholders would be created by the proposed bill. Mr. George, of Mississippi, with a view to undoing the evil wrought by the outspoken Brown, repudiated the Jacksonian doctrine that the spoils are the property of the victors, and declared that the Democratic party was not held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. Senator Bayard will support the Pendleton bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the refusal of the Bourbon Secretary of State of Missouri to grant him his certificate, Mr. McLean was yesterday sworn in as Representative in Congress of the Second Missouri District, succeeding the late Thomas Allen. The Secretary of State made the pettifogging plea that what was—and so far as the Forty-seventh Congress is concerned still is—the Second Missouri District had been legislated out of existence. But the scheme was too flagrant and transparent to bear argument, and the House exercised its right and seated Mr. McLean, whose one great offense in the eyes of the Bourbon Secretary of State is that he is a Republican.

THE Mayor, the Controller, and the three Aldermen who constitute a special committee on the license question held a meeting yesterday at which Ald. Hildreth's resolution in favor of imposing a license tax on all trades and professions was discussed. No conclusion was reached, but Mayor Harrison availed himself of the opportunity to declare that the 4,000 saloons in Chicago had nothing to do with rendering an increased police force necessary. He further alleged that it would be to the advantge of the city to increase its indebtedness in order to construct viaducts, bridges, water-works, etc., and wanted a constitutional amendment which should allow Chicago to exceed the present limitation of its bonded indebtedness. Ald. Shorey opposed the scheme for a general license law as unconstitutional and unfair.

BROWN ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There is little doubt that Senator Brown, of Georgia, has voiced the average sentiment of Democratic politicians in regard to civil-service reform. "To the victors belong the spoils," is a doctrine, he says, which "will be practiced until the funeral knell of the Government is heard." And he might have added that this policy will hasten the knell which, paraphrasing the words of Macbeth, is likely to summon the Government to Hell. But that is a matter which is probably of small consequence to Senator Brown as compared with the possibility that the Democrats may some day secure the opportunity to divide up the spoils if the present system remains. That is the hope which actuates him and the other Democratic politicians who think as he does. He said so frankly. He warned his Democratic colleagues in the Senate that when they nominate a candidate for President in 1884, and announce at the same time that there is to be no struggle for the multitude of places at the disposal of the Government, they will find the people cold and indifferent to party success. This is an elevated estimate of the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, but it is entirely characteristic of the Bourbon politician. If Mr. Brown had a keener appreciation of the American character, he would have warned his colleagues that any appeal to the people based upon a mere struggle for the spoils and carrying with it the menace of revolutionizing the working force of the Government will result disastrously to the Democratic party in 1884 as it has resulted during the last twenty years.

So far as Senator Brown's speech was a candid confession of the average Democratic sentiment as to the spoils it was a useful contribution to the political literature of the day. So far as it was intended to be an argument against the reform of the civil-service system without further delay it was at once inconsistent and inconsequential. If the present civil service is half as corrupt or inefficient as Mr. Brown professes to believe, its defects are certainly due to the absence of proper regulation and the prevalence of the spoils doctrine. The only way to improve it is to impose business regulations which shall prevent its prostitution in the future to mere party uses. There is no guarantee that an exchange of skilled and experienced Republicans, even though they be partisans, for unskilled and inexperienced Democrats, equally partisan, will be an improvement upon the present condition of things. The only guarantee of an abiding improvement in the civil service is to be looked for in such a regulation of the system as shall determine the fitness of those who hold and those who seek Government employment and assure retention in office during good behavior. Mr. Brown's misapprehension of the scope and purpose of the reform movement is further illustrated by his condemnation of the bill because it provides no explicit protection of the incumbent against removal without cause. He is apparently incapable of perceiving that the temptation to remove without cause will be lacking when partisan influences and personal importunities shall no longer dictate the appointments to fill vacancies.

Neither Mr. Brown nor any of the class of Democratic politicians to which he belongs is prepared to debate the merits of any scheme that may be proposed to reform the civil-service system. Such persons are incapacitated by habits of thought and their political experience from contemplating the results of a business-like system. By their own confession, they look upon the offices as spoils. That is what they struggle for, and if the spoils be eliminated from the periodical contests for the Presidency they cannot understand how it will be possible to secure the interest of the people in issues of public policy or the character of political leaders. Brown has done the country a service in defining the attitude of the Democratic politicians, but it has been at the expense of the Democratic party. The majorities gained by the Democrats in the late elections through the defection from the Republicans will disappear as suddenly as they materialized under the revival of the old Democratic shibboleth, "To the victors belong the spoils."

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE.

Congress at the last session appropriated several millions of dollars to construct new banks to oppose and resist the force of the currents in the Mississippi River, especially in seasons of high water. A special committee of the two Houses of Congress was appointed two years ago, and under the recommendations of that organization the large appropriations of last year were made. *After* the passage of that bill the committee made a personal visit down the river, the result of which has been to destroy their previous unanimity and to cause great doubts of the wisdom of these appropriations. At a meeting of the committee recently held, much evidence was taken on the general question of the improvement of that river. Gen. Wright, Chief of Army Engineers, was examined, and his testimony was anything but comforting to those who had engineered this enormous expenditure.

Gen. Wright explained so much of the work as was done on the river above Cairo and on the Missouri River, and considered them all proper and economical. His testimony as to the proposed works on the lower part of the river was very unsatisfactory. From a report of Gen. Wright's testimony the following extract is taken:

> He said unregulated rivers frequently change their currents, and admitted that the bed of the Mississippi was frequently changed in localities where the river was not improved, but thought the plan of the commission would regulate the current. To make the plan a success the banks must be protected wherever they cave. He thinks it entirely practical to confine the river within its *low-water channel* to a width of *three thousand feet*, but declined to give an opinion as to the practicability of confining it to that width at all stages of water, because such a thing has never been proposed. To confine a river at low water to 3,000 feet width is only a matter of money. He is inclined to think that the present appropriation will push the works far enough ahead to prove whether they are practicable or not. He thinks the banks could be protected from Cairo to the gulf, and the river improved in accordance with the plans of the River Commission for very much less than $450,000,000, the amount given the railways by the Government in land at $2 per acre.
>
> He could not speak positively about the benefit of levees to low-water navigation, but thought if the overflow was prevented the confined water would scour the bottom deeper.
>
> The interest of the examination was when Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, tried to get from Gen. Wright the admission that the building of levees had nothing to do with low-water navigation. There was in a moment a clearly divided committee. The river men, Ellis and Thomas, were eager to put in some questions, and Ellis nervously began to tap his foot on the floor, until he was agitated to the crown of his head. Mr. Robinson would not have any other question interposed, succeeding in getting enough out of Gen. Wright to make good use of when the time shall come for him to do so on the floor. The questioning showed very plainly that Messrs. Burrows, Holman, and Robinson are determined to sustain themselves as against great expenditures, and that Ellis and Thomas will fight for the commission's plans. Mr. Carlisle gave no significant expression, but it is pretty certain that he will turn on himself and spoil his record as against the expenditure of money on the Mississippi River. The tendency of Mr. Ellis' line of argument was shown when he asked Gen. Wright if, to apply the commission's plan to the entire length of the river would cost $454,000,000, the amount as he said already given in one way and another to railroads. The reply was not at all direct, but it was to the effect that it would not cost nearly as much as that. Gen. Wright seemed to be careful in his answers not to embarrass the Mississippi Valley sentiment as represented by Ellis and Thomas.

It will be seen that the whole plan of building levees and the improvements contemplated by the River Commission had reference to low-water navigation. The fact is, the river from Cairo to New Orleans is navigable at low water always. The trouble is seasons of high water. Gen. Wright thought it possible to confine the river, in its low-water channel, to a width of 3,000 feet, something over half a mile, but would not venture an opinion as to what these works could do in a season of high water, when the river runs like a torrent, and, as was the case last year, when it extended beyond its banks, overflowing the country on both sides, and to an average width exceeding ten miles.

Against such a rush of water and against such a torrent the mud dams and walls offer no resistance, and this commission propose that Congress shall engage in an expenditure of four or five hundred millions of dollars to build these mud dams and walls to control the Mississippi River when it rises above low-water mark.

This commission, after a personal investigation of the proposed work, is not very likely to advise any such expenditure. Already the apologists for these scandalous appropriations of last year are suggesting that the land donated to build railways is worth $454,000,000, and they will claim that the South is entitled to as much money to be expended in that section. That is a wild and senseless expectation and demand. Every dollar expended in building mud walls and dams to restrain that river will be washed away at the first freshet. No more idle or stupid expenditure can be suggested or proposed. The fact is, that the whole thing is a raid on the Treasury. It is to have $450,000,000 of public money expended among contractors and other people of the lower river sections. It is to make money plenty in that locality, and of course to make certain people rich. Four hundred and fifty millions of dollars would run the population of that part of the country, even on a liberal basis, for several years, and still the Mississippi would wash away the levees and dams and overflow the country for miles on each side, just as it has been doing since its first discovery. It is time to put an end to any further expenditure of money for that purpose.

> SO FAR as a general proposition for a revision and a rearrangement of the schedule of impost tariff duties is concerned, the *Journal* agrees with THE TRIBUNE, even including an enlargement of the free list so as to embrace certain raw materials and the actual necessities of life. But the *Journal* does not agree with the ultra and destructive free-trade notions of THE TRIBUNE, as promulgated by its editor in the Agricultural Convention on Wednesday. His sweeping denunciations and proposed changes mean much more than a revision or a modification of the existing tariff. They mean free trade, pure and simple; and free trade, or anything approaching free trade, in this country, would, in our honest judgment, mean the ruin of the country's industries and the stoppage of the country's material development.—*Journal.*

It is very clear from the language of the latter portion of this paragraph that Lieut.-Gov. Shuman has not read the speech in question, or has greatly misapprehended its language and purport. "Free trade pure and simple" of course means a total abolition of all custom-house duties and no tariff on anything.

If Mr. Shuman will take home with him the speech and read it at his leisure tomorrow he will find that it advocated a liberal free list of raw materials for the benefit of manufacturers, and about 20 per cent ad valorem tax on the dutiable list of imports. Now add to the 20 per cent duty the cost of boxing, drayage, handling, and commissions, and ocean and land freight, and there will be an additional protection of 5 to 15 per cent, according to the value, bulk, and weight of the different kinds of goods, ranging from silk to salt and feathers to steel, making a total of 25 to 35 per cent advantage of the domestic producer over his foreign rival. Surely that is not "free trade pure and simple." But that is not all. The release from the existing high duties of a liberal list of raw materials which enter into manufactures will so cheapen the expense of making things as to amount practically to a considerable protection of itself. The *Journal* agrees with THE TRIBUNE in regard to an enlargement of the free list; and the only point on which we really differ is whether an actual "protection" of 25 to 35 per cent and a good free list of raw materials be not sufficient to keep factories and forges going. The *Journal* has not yet stated how big a bounty tax on the farmers for the benefit of the manufacturers, "in its honest judgment," is necessary to prevent the "ruin of our country's industries" (meaning steel-rail mills and cotton and woolen factories) and "the stoppage of the country's material development." Let it name the amount of its special subsidies and see how far we are apart in our opinions as to the amount of spoon victuals the "infants" should be given.

THE SOUTH NOT BECOMING PROTECTIONIST.

Recent evidence goes to show that the impression, which has been gaining ground, that the South was becoming protectionist on account of its new ventures in manufacturing, is incorrect. The Atlanta *Constitution*, which has been suspected of a leaning towards high tariff, in order to foster the "infant" manufactures of the South, comes out with the strongest contradiction of the reports circulated in the North of the growth of a protectionist sentiment in that quarter. It is not only the influential classes dominated by the educational and political traditions of the South that are anti-protectionist. The manufacturers are outspoken in their opposition to the Pennsylvania system.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* recently canvassed the cotton manufacturers of Georgia and the iron manufacturers of Georgia and Alabama, and found the sentiment among them running strongly against a high tariff. President Hickman, of the extensive cotton mills at Vaneluse and Langley, in Georgia, favors the entire abolition of the tariff if it were possible. Why should he not? His mills are exporting one-third of their product to China and Brazil and selling them there in successful competition with British cottons. The *Constitution* cites the case of a Carolina factory which has sold its entire product for nine months ahead to fill an order in China which it took away from the British manufacturers who have been supplying that market.

President Phinizy, of the Augusta Cotton-Mills, the largest in the South, and President Estes, of the new John P. King mill in Augusta, which is to have 26,000 spindles, united in the assertion that they would be glad to see the tariff reduced to the lowest possible revenue point, if not abolished entirely. The tariff they declare to be "a positive clog upon the development of the cotton manufactures of the South." It does not in the slightest help them to sell their goods, and it adds to the price of their machinery and almost everything else they buy. Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, who is interested in both cotton and iron manufactures, would use all his influence to secure the largest possible reduction in the tariff.

The iron-men of Northern Georgia think they would be helped by a reduction in the tariff. President Hillman, of the Birmingham pig-iron works in Alabama, says that the average cost of manufacturing a ton of iron at his works last year, including all charges, was $12.43½. All that manufacturers who can make iron as cheaply as that want is a clear field. They can undersell the Pennsylvania ironmasters who declare that they must blow out their furnaces if the price falls below $21.50 a ton.

One of the strong points that can be made against the protectionists out of these facts is that manufactures rise naturally in this country. So great are our resources that manufactures spring almost as spontaneously from the soil as our wheat and cotton. The South is comparatively poor in capital, mechanical experience, and in the kind of labor fitted for factories. But even there, in spite of the class legislation to foster competing industries in older and richer sections, flourishing cotton and iron mills are established without Government aid. It is noteworthy, too, that while the overstimulated cotton and iron interests of the East are in a state of collapse those of the South exhibit only a sturdy vigor. The infant industries of the South have not been brought up on the Government-pap bottle, but have drawn their vitality direct from the resources of Nature. The *Constitution* of Atlanta is one of the progressive journals of its section. Its testimony that the South is not turning towards protection, but against it, is most gratifying.

THE DEMOCRATIC CRAB.

To the question: "Will the Democrats adopt civil-service reform?" ex-Secretary-of-War Ramsey replies: "Yes, when the Mormons voluntarily give up polygamy." Democracy and polygamy are twin relics of barbarism waiting to be submerged by the advancing wave of civilization. A victory of the Democratic party is precisely like the victory of a horde of barbarians—the victors destroy their enemies and then destroy themselves. There is no salvation for the Democratic party, because there is nothing in it worth saving. If the world were moving backward the Democratic party would not only be at the head of the column, but far in advance of the main body of Christendom.

A New York lawyer's definition of transcendentalism—namely: "Transcendentalism is two holes in a sand-bank; a storm washes away the sand-bank without disturbing the holes," is an equally good definition of the character of the Democratic party. It is as full of holes as a skimmer, and the holes remain whether it achieves victory or encounters defeat.

All through the late campaign Democratic speakers shouted in favor of civil-service reform and denounced the Republican party for not having accomplished it. Now the proposition of Republicans to enact a law on the subject is met with jibes and sneers from Democratic legislators. "Let us nail a white flag to our standard," exclaims ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia. "Let us clean out the Republican officeholders," responds Brown, the actual Senator from Georgia. "If we retain the confidence of the people we must deserve it," says Governor-elect Cleveland, of New York. "To the victors belong the spoils," retorts Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. "The time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party are dear to me," says Mr. Cleveland. "If honestly applied in their purity, I know that the affairs of government would be fittingly and honestly administered," says Senator Brown, of Georgia. "What effect do you think the announcement that there are no offices to dispose of will have on the spirit and energy with which the Democrats will go into the campaign?" "Be it our mission, fellow-Democrats, to spread the light of this Government unshadowed by one cloud, undimmed by one black spot," exclaims the Democrat out of office. "The doctrine that 'to the victors belong the spoils' may be coarse, but it is one which has been practiced from the beginning of the Government, and it will be practiced until the funeral knell of the Government is heard," retorts the Democrat in office. Be it our mission, fellow-Democrats, says Senator Brown, in effect, to parcel out the spoils among Democratic place-hunters, and Democratic place-hunters exclusively. Those who hope to secure civil-service reform at the hands of the Democratic party will be found looking with equal success for grapes on thorns or figs on thistles.

The Democratic party is like the frog of the table. Every time it takes one step upward it falls back two steps. It is the party of reaction. Never in its history for thirty years has it taken a step forward. It is, metaphorically speaking, the crab of American politics. It possesses the moral attributes of that humble crustacean; it thinks backward, and moves as it is impelled by its backward thought.

A little month ago the Democratic party indulged in shouts of victory and chanted psalms of thanksgiving. Ex-Senator Gordon warned the Democratic hosts that their victory would turn to ashes on their lips unless they should turn from the error of their ways and "think only how to deserve success." But they are thinking only of the spoils. They cry in agony; without the hope of spoils Democrats will not fight. True to the reactionary spirit of their party they take an appeal to the remains of Andrew Jackson. "Hear old Hickory," exclaims Voorhees. "His immortal principle—'to the victors belong the spoils'—comes thundering down the ages and the Democratic party repeats and enforces it today as its one distinctive and irrevocable principle." "Hear the hero of New Orleans," exclaims Senator Brown. "Not only has his immortal principle been thundering down all the past ages, but it is destined to thunder down all the future ages of the Republic." Thus the Democratic crab hides its head in its shell and crawls back fifty years, and begs to be allowed to administer the government of a progressive people!

THE STURLA CONVICTION.

The jury in the case of Teresa Sturla, charged with the murder of Charles Stiles, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, fixing the penalty at one year in the penitentiary. Though there may be some differences of opinion as to the short term of imprisonment, there will be a general agreement as to the justice of the verdict. There was no dispute as to the facts ending in the killing. The act of shooting was not disputed. The defense of insanity was hardly worth the time occupied in hearing it, and evidently was rejected by the jury. But of the substantial defense of long, cruel, and persistent provocation there was an abundance of evidence. So cumulative was the evidence of provocation that it left room for doubt whether it did not amount, so far as the law allowed, to justification. The jury, by their verdict imposing a slight sentence, showed how strongly the previous relations of the prisoner with the man she killed and the life of successive quarrels and actual violence between them bore in the defense of the woman. Her personal character, which ordinarily would have been to her prejudice, caused hardly any damage to her case, in consequence of the pretty full disclosure of the personal character of Stiles and the relations he bore to the accused, and his persistent assessments of "voluntary contributions" upon her. The triumph of the law and of public decency and justice in this case is a verdict which refuses to justify a conviction for a killing in this kind of cases. The woman shot and killed the man; this she did in the absence of legal and moral justification, and the jury refused to accept the excuse of temporary insanity as a palliation for a notorious crime. The law has been vindicated. The attempt to defeat justice by interposing the flimsy veil of temporary insanity between the crime and its responsibility has been promptly discarded. For this the jury are entitled to the thanks of law and order, and the people will not overlook or forget proper acknowledgment to State's-Attorney Mills for the fidelity he displayed in prosecuting this case to conviction despite the character of the parties and despite the ability, industry, and learning shown by the opposing counsel.

AT the Thursday evening session of the Agricultural Association Mr. J. C. Stevens of Ohio read a paper on "Sheep Husbandry in the United States." After extolling sheep and their manure very highly, the gentleman said:

> The United States had between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 sheep producing annually 300,000,000 pounds of wool of an unsurpassed quality. When all the land available was taken up the country would produce all varieties in quantities sufficient to clothe the people and leave a large surplus for exportation. But, notwithstanding the increase, this country produced only three-quarters of all the wool necessary for home consumption, from one-fourth to a third of the wool and woolen goods being imported. The growth of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods should be encourged by a wise and liberal tariff until sheep had increased in such numbers as to afford ample material for the clothing of the people. The industry gave employment to 400,000 or 500,000 farmers and flocking masters.

There is a singularly large list of errors and exaggerations and false conclusions in this brief extract, some of which we shall name.

1. The recent census returns the total number of sheep and lambs in this country in the summer of 1880 at 35,191,656 only, instead of between forty and fifty millions.

2. The wool clip is fully 100 millions of pounds less than what was stated.

3. The growing of sheep does not give employment to one-tenth the number of farmers stated. It is only here and there that a farmer devotes his whole attention or even a large part of it to sheep growing. Sheep are only an incident in the farm pursuits of the agriculturists of this country. A good many farmers who work rough land keep a few sheep to pasture on the hill sides and knobs, and others to keep down weeds; nine-tenths of the farmers who have any sheep don't feed more than thirty to 100, and even if the whole number were 400,000 farmers, as stated, it would only be *one-tenth* of all the farmers in the United States, who exceed four millions.

4. The extra cost of clothing to the four millions of farmers' families caused by the tariff on wool and on woolen goods is at least $50 per family, which extra cost of clothing amounts in the aggregate to 200 millions of dollars a year, or more than all the sheep and all their wool are worth; while 90 per cent of the farmers don't own a sheep. The extra price for wool caused by the tariff will not begin to recoup the wool-growers for the extra price of their clothes caused by the protection given to the woolen manufacturers.

5. The British farmers have no protection on sheep or wool, which are admitted duty free of every description; and yet there are as many sheep in Great Britain now as there were at the time when a high-protection tax was levied on foreign wool and sheep. It was vociferously predicted that if the duty on imported wool and sheep were taken off the flockmasters would be ruined and sheep-raising would immediately cease throughout the island. But, strange to say, there are now as many sheep in Great Britain as when they were highly protected, and the profits of sheep-growing have not diminished by reason of the repeal of the wool duties. The English farmers now get their clothing for about two-thirds of what they formerly paid, and they could not be coaxed to return to the old system of protected wool and dear clothes.

SIXTY-FIVE years of married life may be considered as rather remarkable. We find the following in an Eastern exchange:

> Mr. Robert Mumby, an old retired business-man of Brooklyn, residing at No. 59 Cranberry street, in that city, and his wife, Mrs. Rachel Mumby, celebrated last night the sixty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, having been wedded on Dec. 11, 1817. Mr. Mumby is six months older than his wife, and will be 90 years old in May next, an age which his wife will attain in November. They have eight children, seven of whom are alive, the oldest being 60 years of age; seven grandchildren, the oldest of whom is 25; and one great-grandchild, 9 years of age. Mr. Mumby has never chewed or smoked tobacco and has always been temperate, although taking a glass occasionally. On his 89th birthday he rode on horseback, of which exercise he is very fond, for three hours. He may be seen any fine day riding up and down the Coney Island boulevard for a couple of hours or so. He is quick and active in his movements and is always walking about when not on horseback. His faculties are bright and clear and his hearing good, but his eyesight is slightly impaired. He has a full head of iron-gray hair, which looks almost black at a short distance. All his life he has been very systematic in his habits, an early riser and careful of his health and of what he ate and drank. He comes of a long-lived family, his sister having reached the age of 90. He is small in stature, wirily built, weighing about 130 pounds, and has never had any serious illness in his life. Born in England, he came to this country when 21, was in business in Brooklyn for forty years, and retired from it in easy circumstances in 1858, being at present the oldest living retired business-man in Brooklyn but one. Mrs. Mumby is likewise of active habits, with faculties and senses unimpaired, and has always had good health. She is of medium stature, rather stout, weighs 140 pounds, and has a florid complexion. She, also, is a native of England, and came to this country when grown up. She has been attending to housekeeping all her life and is able to attend to it today.

NOTWITHSTANDING the testimony of tourists abroad to the good order and police security which prevail in London, there is frequent evidence to the contrary in the English papers. The London *Standard* of the 28th ult. contains the details of a riot in the very heart of London, which go to show that London police are not much more vigilant than Chicago police. In Sisson Grove, Marylebone, in the heart of the city, there is an Irish colony which is divided into two violent and turbulent factions—the Cato street gang and "the Fitzgibbons party." The animosity between them broke out into a flame which was kindled at a wedding, contrary to the usual custom of raising Irish ire at a wake. The Cato street gang assembled to the number of several hundred men, women, and children, marched in a body to the street where the Fitzgibbon party resided, and dared them to come out of their houses. They came out to the number of several hundred men, women, and children, and the fight commenced without further preliminaries, fists, clubs, stones, bricks, choppers, and other weapons being used so vigorously that the street was soon strewn with wounded Catos and Fitzgibbonses. The scrimmage raged for a long time before any policemen appeared, and even then it was with great difficulty that the riot was quelled. In addition to this faction fight, the *Standard* quotes an almost interminable list of outrages upon inoffensive persons in such crowded places as Islington, Whitechapel, Covent Garden, and Westminster, and says: "The list is a long and black one; and those who read it will begin to think that, after all, we are not so very far removed from the days when the footpad infested the roads to Tyburn and Kensington, and her Majesty's mails were stopped by highwaymen on Shooter's-hill and Hounslow-heath. If civilization cannot give us that for which all are ready to make large sacrifices—mere bare security of person and property—the complacency with which modern society surveys itself must be altogether ill-timed." Chicago sympathizes with London in the matter of failure of municipal authority to guarantee safety to life and property.

OLD Alex Stephens, Governor of Georgia, has just done a base act in the pardon business, showing that he is still a bitter partisan Rebel, notwithstanding all his oily, hypocritical pretenses. The case is this:

> Jan. 13, 1879, there appeared in the press an exposé of the iniquitous convict system of Georgia. The facts upon which it was based were furnished by Col. Alston, of Atlanta, one of the best and truest men in the South. Two months later, on the 13th of March, 1879, it became necessary to record that Col. Alston, because of his efforts in behalf of the convicts, had been shot down, killed in cold blood, by Capt. "Ed" Cox, a Democratic politician and bully. There was the usual "indignation" among "the best citizens of the State," and there was much talk of lynching Cox. In the end, however, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life, certainly most merciful punishment for such a crime. Yesterday—again on the 13th of the month, by the way—it was officially announced that Gov. Stephens had pardoned Capt. Cox. With the details of the shooting fresh in mind this action of the Governor is almost beyond belief. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded in all the black criminal record of the South. It is this murder which Gov. Stephens has just condoned. With the announcement of the pardon comes the statement that Mrs. Cox, the wife of the murderer, "received the congratulations of her friends, and was honored with a serenade"; but of the widow and orphans of the dead Alston there is no mention. It would be interesting to know upon what ground Gov. Stephens justifies his unjust pardon.

A WASHINGTON special says: "Wickham Hoffman, for five years past Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, is in the city. Mr. Hoffman has grown very tired of Russia, and has resigned his Secretaryship, to take effect at the close of his leave, which expires on the 23d of this month. It is not known who will succeed him. Hurtz, late Secretary of Legation at Rome, who was legislated out of office by the last Diplomatic Appropriation bill, is a relative of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, who is very anxious to have him appointed to the place to succeed Hoffman, and in all likelihood he will go there. Hoffman desires one of the smaller Ministerial appointments, and will possibly go to one of the South American Republics."

THE highest bridge in the world has just been completed at Bradford, McKean County, Pa. It is about 2,000 feet long and its hight from the stream below is 801 feet in the centre of the bridge.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A prize exhibition of St. Bernard dogs was lately held in London. The highest prize was won by a monster St. Bernard, whose master refused $50,000 for him not long ago.

Some of the London hospitals have set aside a small room for relatives and friends of patients suffering from contagious diseases. This small room is connected by telephones with the isolated patients, who can converse with their friends at ease with no danger of contagion. This improvement is said by the physicians in charge to have a marked beneficial effect upon the patients, who suffer from loneliness very much in cases of contagious diseases.

In Auber's operas the local coloring, as it is called, has always been especially admired. The airs and rhythmic accompaniments seem to breathe the very soul of the clime in which the scenes are laid. His Massaniello is full of the sunshine and passion of Italy; the Domino Noir and the Diamant are Spanish from beginning to end, while all his works share this quality to a more or less degree. Some friends one evening were discussing Auber's talent in this direction. One of them meeting him not long after remarked: "You must have traveled a great deal, Mr. Auber, in the course of your life." To which the simple-hearted composer replied with pride: "Yes, indeed, I once went as far as Caen!"

From the French: The electric-light companies are prepared to furnish light for polar expeditions, guaranteeing to throw light upon the North Pole itself, so that the explorers can go leisurely and peaceably to work. They also are ready to contract for lighting and heating gardens and orchards, so that plants and trees will grow fully as well if not better during the night than in the daytime. They also say that if it were not for the lack of light and heat vegetation would flourish during the winter months as luxuriantly as during the summer; consequently they will contract to supply this deficiency at very reasonable rates. They are ready to illuminate the ocean highways, thus preventing countless disasters, utilizing stray whales and icebergs for stations. They are also prepared to furnish physicians with small sugar-coated electric lights, which the patients are to swallow, thus enabling the physician to diagnose their case at a glance with a small telescope. And other things too numerous to mention.

A young fellow strolled into the Tuileries Gardens in Paris a few days ago and sat down on one of the benches to rest. Soon after an elderly gentleman carrying a valise sat down beside him for a few minutes. When he went on his way, the young man saw that he had forgotten his valise. "Opportunity makes the thief," according to the proverb, and it proved true in this case, for the young man could not resist the temptation. Seizing the valise he started for home, but was arrested before he had taken many steps by a policeman who had been a witness to the whole affair. He was taken to the station and the valise opened to find the name of the owner, who proved to be a very wealthy and influential business man residing in Lyons. He was sent for at once, and confronted with the thief. But to the astonishment of all, he utterly refused to claim the valise, saying he knew nothing whatever about it, had never seen it before, etc., and, in short, repudiated it entirely. This was the more remarkable, as the valise in question contained bank-notes and gold to the amount of a small fortune. The young man, of course, was dismissed from custody, and departed carrying his strangely acquired property. He was honorable enough, however, to return to the Lyons merchant the very same day the small package of letters found in the bottom of the valise, signed in very affectionate terms by a certain well known actress.

The German Government announces that it will recommend at the Postal Congress soon to be held at Lisbon the following improvements in the present reciprocity treaty: The introduction of reply postal-cards, passage prepaid both ways; obligatory uniformity in writing the addresses of letters; to raise to ten or twelve pounds the weight allowed to one package; permission granted to business houses to write the name of their agent, and the fluctuations of the market, on their business circulars, etc. Some of these suggestions we heartily indorse, and hope to see them adopted before long.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Gladstone has resigned. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Gladstone does not hail from Ohio.

Hanlan has made arrangements for another boat-race. A boat-race is an event which consists of two men committing robbery with boats.

Marshal Henry is still in Washington. Friends of the deceased are certainly in this case being given every opportunity to view the remains.

A Washington dispatch says that "the Democrats are holding another caucus." Now is the time for prudent housewives to clear the clotheslines before retiring for the night.

The Sketching Club of Detroit is composed of fashionable young amateur artists, and gives an exhibition of pictures by its members every year. The Detroit clouds seem to be a trifle short of silver lining.

A recent police-court trial in Washington developed the fact that there exists in that city a place where babies can be pawned. It is expected that the rush of visitors to Washington this winter will be greater than ever before.

The Captain of the steamer Canima, which reached St. Johns Wednesday from Liverpool, told a reporter that the gale of the previous night "was the most terrible ever experienced." This Captain should attend a Talmage lecture.

A man named Mead has eloped from London, Can., with a widow, and the dispatch which gives the news states that "if caught he will be sent to the penitentiary." In this country a man cannot be punished twice for the same offense.

Ling Ah Due, a Chinaman who killed a brother Celestial in this city last summer, has been captured and brought back here for trial. His only excuse for the murder is that his victim was "dam foolee no good." A movement toward scattering a few Chinamen through bicycle clubs would be regarded with favor by many people.

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* tells of an old fellow who hired out to saw wood for a maiden lady of the town, the terms being so much money and so much cider per day. The veteran sawed and drank and sawed and drank, and presently, when the lady thought he had drank the stipulated amount, she began to charge him for his potations at a low rate. The result was that the wood-sawyer came out in debt, after having manufactured enough fuel to run a school-house stove all winter. The poet who said woman was an angel in disguise evidently knew what he was writing about.

When we pass by a flower on our way,
Does it matter at all if we say
That it's winsome and fair,
And it perfumes the air,
And its beauty enriches the day?

No, a rose is a rose all the same,
Though we give it our praise or our blame,
For its charm is complete,
And it lives to be sweet,
And so 'tis with her that I name.

So a wish and a blessing I send her,
May the angels and fairies attend her
And turn every dart
As she journeys apart,
With her beauty alone to defend her.

—*S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Anderson, widow of the hero of Fort Sumter, is spending a few weeks in Washington with her three daughters. After the holidays they will all go to Florida for the benefit of the health of one of the young ladies.

Col. Willoughby Williams, of Nashville, owed about $300,000 at the end of the War. Though then nearly 70 years old, he went to work, and before his death, which occurred last Friday, he had paid every cent of his debts.

A young Jewess applied at the New York Police Central Office for a permit to be married next Sunday in a public hall with the accompaniments, in addition to the wedding feast, of music and dancing. Her application was denied.

Henry Wilson once said of both Conkling and Fenton: "They are smart men in their way, but you will not find their names in the archives of the country, among the public acts, in laws, progress, and the transforming of this from a provincial to a free national society, like the two Vermont Senators, Edmunds and Morrill, who make the best State delegation of our period in the Senate."

With the late Sir Hugh Allan age was slow in impairing the elasticity and vigor of his massive frame. Even in the last years of his life his figure was erect and showed no signs of physical weakness. He wore a full white beard and mustache, carefully combed and clipped, and generally appeared dressed in black. On the slope of a mountain near Montreal he had a fine residence called Ravenscrag, situated on extensive grounds and commanding many beautiful views. He also had a summer residence on the shores of Lake Memphremagog.

Bastien Lepage has founded in Paris an "International Society of Painters and Sculptors," in which the young folks have everything their own way. Of the twenty members not one seems to have passed the meridian of life. There are seven French painters in it, Bastien Lepage, Bérand, Courtois, and Jacques being the most prominent, and two distinguished French sculptors, Saint-Marceaux and Dubray. The United States is represented by Messrs. Sargent and Stewart, and there are members from England, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Sweden. The society will open its first public exhibition on Tuesday next.

Senator David Davis is said to be very much displeased with the determination of the Senate to sit daily until 5 p. m., as he likes to dine at 4. Senator Ben Wade, when he was President pro tem. of the Senate, was equally anxious for an early adjournment. One day, when Senator Garrett Davis was making a long speech, Mr. Wade sat quiet until it was 4 o'clock, when he said: "Will the Senator from Kentucky suspend his remarks for the introduction of a motion?" "Certainly," said Mr. Davis. "The Senator from Ohio," said Mr. Wade, "moves that the Senate do now adjourn. Senators, those in favor say aye, those opposed no! The motion is carried, and the Senate stands adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock." As Mr. Wade was the only Senator from Ohio in the Chamber, or, indeed, in the Senate at that time, his coolness in putting his own motion and declaring it carried was much admired.

Count Andrassy has learned by experience that it is possible to have too much of a good thing. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago burglars robbed him of all the royal and imperial decorations that had been conferred upon him. Not long after, at a dinner-party given by the Emperor, some of the guests were condoling with the Count upon his loss. "Few people," remarked Andrassy, "can realize how many petty but keenly vexatious troubles are imposed by such a robbery upon its victim." At this the Emperor came up. "I can well imagine," he said, "how desperate the Count must have felt. Moreover, I know what was the real cause of his despair; but I shall not reveal it unless I have his promise not to take it in ill part." Of course Andrassy protested that he would only be most grateful to hear what his Majesty had been pleased to discover. "Well," continued the Emperor, "what really drove the Count beside himself was his utter ignorance that he did not in the least know what orders, or how many, he was the possessor of, and therefore could not venture to make the exact statement required by the police in drawing up a specification describing the property stolen from him." And the Magyar statesman admitted that this was his chief annoyance had, indeed, resulted from an embarrassment of riches.

FOREIGN.

Three of the Joyce Butchers Hanged at Galway, Ireland, Yesterday.

Marwood, the Executioner, Severely Censured by the Jury for Carelessness.

A Meeting of the Remnant of the Once-Powerful Irish National League.

Increasing Dissatisfaction in Germany Over the American Pork Blockade—Serrano Backs Down.

The Cologne "Gazette" Still Printing Sensational Articles About a Russian War—The Sultan.

THE JOYCE BUTCHERS.

EXPIATION OF A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Special Cable.

GALWAY, Dec. 15.—Patrick Joyce, Myles Joyce, and Patrick Casey, the three men convicted of participation in the murder of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna, were hanged in the jail here at 8 o'clock this morning. The prison inside and out was heavily guarded. Myles Joyce protested his innocence to the last.

THE THREE PRISONERS

heard mass shortly before the time set for execution. They refused breakfast. They ascended the scaffold with firm steps. Casey, who had uttered a moan at the first sight of the gallows, mounted the steps two at a time. Before the drop fell, Myles Joyce spoke in Irish as follows: "I am going before God. I was not there at all, and had not hand or part in it. Lord forgive them that swore against me." He continued to reiterate his innocence to the end. The drop fell at 8:25, simultaneously for all three of the men. Myles Joyce alone struggled slightly, there being some hitch in the rope.

HIS DYING SPEECH

was delivered with extraordinary vehemence. He was still speaking when the drop fell. At the inquest following the execution it was proved that the necks of Casey and Patrick Joyce were fractured and that Myles Joyce died of strangulation. Myles Joyce must have struggled two or three minutes. After the rope had been adjusted around his neck he turned and addressed the reporters, thus disarranging the rope. The jury severely censured Marwood, the hangman, for carelessness.

THE CRIME

for which these semi-savages paid the penalty of their miserable lives was one which will ever stand forth in criminal records as unique in degradation, mystery, romantic wretchedness, and brutal, wholesale butchery. The murderers and their victims were more or less closely connected by ties of relationship, and the most rigid examination failed to bring to light any satisfactory motive for the crime. The murder—or butchery rather—was inexplicable, and the means by which the assassins were brought to justice were no less mysterious and marvellous. Just away from the barren shores of Lough Mask, in a savage, desolate district of County Galway, is a miserable little hamlet known as

MAAMTRASNA,

which is a typical collection of a few dozen hovels of mud and straw. The population consists of about half a hundred hungry men and women, entirely destitute of even a hint of any social comforts. In their little valley, shut in by rugged, sterile hills, they have lived and died for generations by themselves, coming in contact with but few outsiders, and living a more isolated and barbarous life than the dusky inhabitants of the Cannibal Islands. They are, in fact,

PRIMITIVE CELTS,

knowing nothing of the English language, but very little acquainted with the other denizens of their own green isle, and being connected with outside humanity only through their common religion. They married and were given in marriage, but it was entirely among themselves, and from this resulted a strange and confusing multiplicity of common names. There was hardly a soul in the hamlet who was not either a Casey or a Joyce, the latter largely predominating. Thus they clung to the primitive system of compound names derived from localities or personal characteristics. Thus there was Pat Joyce, and

PAT JOYCE THE RED,

Mike Casey the Little and Mike Casey the Big. All were connected together by a thread of relationship, and a man was quite likely to be a brother-in-law or cousin to his own father.

Among the other Joyces was one John Joyce, or John Joyce John, as he was called to distinguish him from the half-score of other John Joyces. In a wretched little hovel lived John Joyce, his cow, the pig, a few lonesome chickens, his mother, his wife, and two sons and a daughter.

AT THE BREAK OF DAY

on a morning in August last one John Collins—which particular John Collins it was is unknown—called at the house to borrow some little article. The latch-string was out as usual, and he walked in without ceremony, only to immediately rush out again with a scream of terror. He had seen a terrible sight.

LYING ON THE MUD FLOOR

were the cold corpses of John Joyce, his mother, 80 years of age, his wife, 45 years old, and a daughter of 14. Near by lay the forms of the two sons of 17 and 9 years, whose life's blood was fast mingling with the damp floor of the cabin.

The police were notified, the news of the butchery spread far and wide, and the whole population flocked to the scene—the whole population excepting only ten men. There was scarcely one in

THE HORROR-STRICKEN CROWD

gathered around that wretched hovel but could claim some tie of relationship to the butchered family, and yet those ten men who did not gather with the crowd were just as closely connected. An investigation was set on foot at once. Four of the victims were murdered outright, riddled with bullets and shockingly mangled. The elder son died within a few hours, but the boy lived to be a mute witness against the slayers of his family.

The details of the murder came out with gratifying rapidity. One Anthony Joyce was awakened, he said, by the barking of dogs in the middle of the night. Looking cautiously out he saw six men passing. Most of these men he had known "since he was able to know anything." He named the lot; they were

NEARLY ALL JOYCES AND CASEYS.

He recognized Martin Joyce, Tom Joyce ("Cappamacena") Myles Joyce, Pat Joyce, Andy Philbin, and Tom Casey. He pulled on his trousers and ran by a "short cut" to the house of his brother, John Joyce (Derry), whom he roused up. The two brothers and the son of one of them followed the six men, who called on their way at the cabin of one Michael Casey, and when the journey was resumed the party consisted of ten men; it was increased by more Joyces and Caseys. The four new men were Pat Joyce ("Shanvallycahill"), Patrick Casey, John Casey, and Mike Casey. The entire party then proceeded to the cabin in which the doomed family were asleep; four of them put their shoulders to the door and broke it in; some entered the cabin and others remained on guard outside; a light was struck and

THE BUTCHERY OF THE WHOLE FAMILY,

from childhood to old age, was begun, as the victims lay in bed. Pistol-shots and screams and the sound of heavy blows were heard by the three Joyces who had tracked the murderers, who were now concealed outside. When they discovered the slaughter that was being perpetrated they ran for their lives.

Upon this information the men were arrested and brought to trial one by one, which necessitated frequent repetitions of the evidence. But one or two of the prisoners could speak any English, and the others gave their statements

IN THE ORIGINAL CELTIC,

which was filtered back and forth through an interpreter.

A touching episode occurred in the progress of the first trial. The sole survivor of this particular Joyce family, a blue-eyed little boy of 8 years, whom the murderers left for dead with the rest but who had recovered, was brought into court in the arms of a policeman and seated in the witness-chair. The little fellow lisped in the native Irish language. The Judge set about ascertaining through an interpreter what religious and other knowledge he possessed, with a view to testing his competency to testify against the murderers of his father, mother, grandmother, brother, and sister. It was soon found that he knew but little of the nature of evidence, so that it was agreed that he should not be examined at all, and the policeman made a bundle of the Connemara child and carried him out of court.

SEVERAL OF THE MURDERERS

gave evidence for the Crown, but no explanation could be derived from them as to why they committed the murder. Among those who confessed was Thomas Casey. This man stated that on the night before the murders Patrick Casey, one of the ten, called upon him and told him that he must meet "the boys" next night, and that he was to bring his brother-in-law with him. An attempt was made to get from this witness why he and his relative went out to murder a man to whom one of them admitted he had never spoken a word. Nothing could be extracted from him beyond the general statement that

"THEY HAD TO GO."

On the way to Joyce's house they were joined, according to this witness, by two men, who seemed to be the leaders in the expedition—a sort of peddler named Michael Nee, who had given the witness a revolver upon one occasion, and a stranger in the place whose name Nee told witness was Michael Kelly. These men are as yet at large. They are now very much wanted by the police.

It took the jury but five minutes to find a verdict of guilty in the case of Myles Joyce, a first cousin of the murdered man, and a few days later the Judge

PUT ON THE BLACK CAP FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN ONE WEEK,

and sentenced the five murderers to be hanged Dec. 15. The cases of the other five, who had confessed, were held in abeyance.

When the prisoners, who had been staring vacantly at the Judge all this time, were told by the interpreter that they had been condemned to die, they spoke not a word, except Casey, who exclaimed in Irish: "Och, Mother of God!"

Today they expiated on the gallows their responsibility for one of the most brutal murders of modern times, which evidently grew out of some oath-bound conspiracy whose mandates they dared not disobey and whose machinery they dared not reveal.

OTHER BRITISH NEWS.

DILKE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Before Parliament reassembles, Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, will probably enter the Cabinet.

HENLEY,

the well-known telegraphic engineer, is dead.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

The steamer Nile, from Kingston, Jamaica, having on board Westgate, the self-accused participant in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke, has arrived. Westgate was sent to Dublin. The passengers consider Westgate a lunatic. The Nile experienced such

TERRIBLE WEATHER

that on Monday last the vessel was given up for lost. Boats were carried away and water flooded the engine-room, extinguishing the lower fires. The passengers were panic-stricken and heart-rending scenes were witnessed.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

A circular has been addressed to the bondholders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company by the provisional committee, asking that their proxies be instructed in favor of resolutions approving the recommendation of Allport and Swarbrick, and declaring it inexpedient to proceed with negotiations with the Erie Company before the election of Allport as a new trustee.

THE PHOENIX PARK DISCLOSURES NOT SO IMPORTANT AS WAS HOPED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—Jenkinson, Director of the Criminal Investigation Department, Curran, Queen's counsel, and Mallon, Superintendent of Detectives, resumed their private inquiry today. They have received information of the existence of two secret organizations in Dublin, the object of one being the overthrow of the Government in a fair fight and of the other the assassination of informers. The disclosures have laid bare an extraordinary state of things, but the police are resolutely silent as to the particular facts revealed. Brady and Hanlon were today again privately examined before the Magistrates.

A SURPRISED WITNESS.

One of the witnesses at the inquiry yesterday was so astonished at the knowledge possessed by the police that he fainted on quitting the room.

THE KNIVES.

It is believed the man behind whose house were found the knives supposed to have been used in the Phoenix Park murders will be examined tomorrow. Two of the knives have blood stains on them.

THE DRIVER OF THE CAR.

The police believe they know the driver of the car that conveyed the murderers to and from the park. They think he also drove the car on which Fields' assailants rode.

DISAGREEMENT.

The jury, after deliberating an hour and a half, failed to agree upon a verdict in the case of the murder of the farmer, Thomas Browne, who was shot dead Oct. 3 last, near his own house, on Castle Island.

THE NEW LEAGUE.

The organizing committee of the Irish National League met today. Among those present were Parnell, who presided; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Leamy, Healy, and T. D. Sullivan. It was announced that the receipts to the present time amounted to £826. Harrington, Secretary of the committee, read a report stating that of 250 branches of the league formed, seventy-nine had forwarded subscriptions. The proposal to merge the Home-Rule Association with its funds of £700 in the national league was accepted. It was resolved to form a central branch, of which the officers of the various local branches would be ex-officio members.

PARNELL PROPOSED

a series of resolutions which were adopted. They condemn the decision of the Government to alleviate the existing distress in Ireland by means of poor houses instead of by public works enterprises as insulting to the Irish people; declare that in the recent utterances of Lord Derby favoring emigration from Ireland the committee discerns an intention to starve the poorer inhabitants out of the country and revive the worst traditions of 1846; affirm that if public works enterprises are not at once resorted to it is the opinion of the committee that a system of outdoor relief ought to be started, and recommend that a bill amending the Land act, including the provisions for laborers, be drafted.

A FIRE.

BELFAST, Dec. 15.—A watch manufactory here was destroyed by fire last night. Four employés perished.

WAR TALK.

AT COLOGNE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Cologne *Gazette*, continuing its revelations in regard to the Austro-German alliance, says the terms of the alliance are, if either Empire is attacked from two sides the other shall render assistance.

COLOGNE, Dec. 15.—The *Gazette* publishes a letter enumerating eight railways being constructed on the western frontier of Russia, which, so far as can be seen, are not required for commercial purposes.

VICTORIA.

THE SUDDEN FLOODING OF A MINE CAUSES THE LOSS OF MANY LIVES—TWENTY-TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Victoria says that a large volume of water suddenly burst into the Australian Mine at Dreswick, Talbot County, Victoria, while a large number of miners were at work in the bottom of the mine, flooding the lower surface to the depth of several feet, and entailing a great loss of life. At the time of closing the dispatch twenty-two bodies had been brought to the surface, and the search was still being actively prosecuted, as it is known that a large number of others are still in the mine.

GERMANY.

INCREASE OF DUTIES ON FRENCH GOODS.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The *North German Gazette* says, in view of the disinclination of the French to purchase articles of German manufacture, Germany will not maintain the present moderate duties on French goods, and will particularly subject sparkling wines and articles de Paris to higher duties.

AMERICAN PORK.

Opposition in the Federal States to the proposed prohibition of the importation of American pork is increasing.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The Bundesrath has definitly rejected the motion favoring the abolition of compulsory civil marriage.

FRANCE.

TONQUIN.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It is stated that Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine, has resigned, owing, it is thought, to dissensions in the Cabinet touching the proposed expedition to Tonquin. A semi-official statement made to the newspapers declares that Admiral Jaureguiberry has neither resigned nor intends so doing.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

A man named Michaud has been arrested at Autun charged with being a member of the Internationale Society.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

today discussion of the extraordinary budget was resumed. Herisson, Minister of Public Works, insisted upon the completion of 114 railway lines already commenced. He considered that the Legislature would commit a grave error if it reduced the grant of 280,000,000 francs now asked for.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—At the sitting of the Cortes yesterday Senor Rivas, one of the leading supporters of Marshal Serrano, made an unexpected declaration that all members of the dynastic left would accept the Constitution of 1876, and if called to power would reform it in a liberal sense on the lines of the Constitution of 1869, but without constituent periods. This is a complete abandonment of Serrano's original program, of which the constitution of 1879 is the keystone. The declaration caused the greatest excitement in the chamber. It is practically the program defended by Sagasta, the Prime Minister, in the Senate last week.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S MIND DISEASED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—The mental derangement of the Sultan is becoming more apparent daily.

SEDITITIOUS PROCLAMATIONS

have been posted on the streets and several persons arrested.

EGYPT.

TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Dec. 15.—A thousand troops have just started for the Soudan. More will follow.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS

charged with incendiarism and massacres at Alexandria were released, owing to insufficient evidence.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION.

PESTH, Dec. 15.—Von Hieronymi, Minister of Public Works, has resigned.

CUBA.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—A steamer for New York has $187,000 in specie.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Gulf States, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, and higher barometer in the east portions.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, colder northwest to southwest winds, rising barometer, followed in the west portion by falling barometer, and slight rise in temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, occasional light snow, northwest to southwest winds, rising followed in the west portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, generally fair weather, northwest to southwest winds, slowly rising temperature, followed by falling barometer.

The barometer is lowest northeast of New England and highest in the Northwest. Fair weather continues in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. Partly cloudy weather and light snow reported from the Lake region and northern portions of the South Atlantic States. Local rains reported from the southern portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 20 degrees in all the districts east of the Mississippi River and in the Southwest, with northerly to westerly winds, and the temperature is below freezing as far south as Vicksburg. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 28; Norfolk, 49; Savannah, 58; Atlanta, 35; Jacksonville, 69; Pensacola, 52; New Orleans, 56; Galveston, 57; San Antonio, 55; Tucson, 70; Los Angeles, 79; San Diego, 67. Colder generally fair weather indicated for New England and the Middle States Saturday, followed Sunday by slightly warmer fair weather. Warmer weather indicated for the Lake region, Ohio Valley, and Northwest Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	24	16	S	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	14	13	N.W.	Fresh	.01	H.snw
Bismarck	5	8	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	19	17	S.W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Cairo	28	29	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
Concho	39	31	W	Light	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	41	39	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	9	6	W	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Cincinnati	26	18	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	21	19	N.W.	Brisk	*	L.snw.
Davenport	14	6	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Deadwood	37	28		Calm	0	Clear.
Denison	36	28	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	49	30	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	8	6	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	22	18	W	Fresh	*	Clear.
Dodge City	29	22		Calm	0	Clear.
Dubuque	8	..				
Duluth	6	−1	N	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	28	21	N.W.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
Escanaba	17	13	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Champaign	13	6	N	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	−13	−7	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	35	33	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	57	46	N.E.	High	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	19	18	N	Fresh	.05	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	10	10	S.E.	Fresh		
Indianapolis	19	10	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	13	6	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	44	24	W	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	3	−5	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	17	15	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Louisville	24	19	W	Brisk	0	Clear.
Little Rock	40	31	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	12	15	N.W.	Brisk	.04	L.snw.
Memphis	33	28	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	3	2	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	14	..				
Moorhead	−6	7	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Nashville	30	24	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	26	25	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	8	9	N.W.	Light	0	Foggy.
Oswego	21	17	N.W.	Fresh	.03	L.snw.
Pittsburg	24	20	N.W.	Fresh	.10	L.snw.
Port Eads	60	48	N	Gale	.01	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	10	13	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Rochester	18	16	W	Fresh	.04	Lt snw
San Antonio	55	39	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	22	15	W	Brisk	.08	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	23	15	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	41	35	N	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	16	12	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Louis	19	12	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
St. Paul	4	−3	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	−7	−8	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton	43	25	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	24	18	S.W.	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	32	N	Fresh	*	Clear.
Yankton	6	9	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	41	33	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Stevenson	9	..				
Chattanooga	33	..				

*Too small to measure.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.243	8.0	73	W	12	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.272	7.0	69	NW	10	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.216	9.2	62	W	13	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.236	8.4	73	W	6	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.254	5.9	73	W	7	0	Hase.

Maximum temperature, 14.6.
Minimum temperature, 5.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.238.
Mean daily thermometer, 7.7.
Mean daily humidity, 69.7.

Heavy Rains in Oregon and Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Very heavy rains have prevailed in Oregon and Washington Territory during the last three days. Much damage has been caused to railroads, bridges, etc., by floods. The Pendleton River rose so rapidly that many of the inhabitants of the valley were forced to take refuge in trees, where they remained all night. Mills, houses, and other improvements have been carried away. No loss of life is reported.

A Cold Wave in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 15.—Another cold wave from the west passed over this section last night, the mercury going down to 8 degrees below zero, and this morning at 8 o'clock indicating 6 below. Thus far this has been the coldest December known in Wisconsin for some years.

Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Dec. 15.—Another cold wave struck us last night, the temperature falling to 20 degrees below zero. It is much milder today.

A Prediction by Vennor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—Vennor predicts a temperature of 20 degrees below zero here on Sunday or Monday next. A cold wave is expected from Manitoba.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Finest Business Block in Toledo, Ohio.

The Loss in the Neighborhood of $700,000, with About $500,000 Insurance.

Burning of the Steamer Kate Kinney at Shreveport, La.—Loss $130,000.

A Further Account of the Destructive Conflagration at Winnipeg, Mani.—Other Blazes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 15.—This morning occurred one of the most destructive conflagrations that has visited Toledo for years, by which the Hall Block, one of the finest business structures of the city, was laid in ruins. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock on the third floor, and as the contingent water supply had unfortunately been shut off on account of the cold weather the numerous sets of fire-hose were rendered useless. The difficulties of the situation were further increased by the facts that the fire-proof shutters were all open and the pressure of the water from the stand-pipe was entirely inadequate to the emergency.

THE FIREMEN SUFFERED TERRIBLY

from the cold and exposure, many of them being badly frozen and some seriously injured in various ways. Probably the heaviest sufferers are the Ohio Central Railway and the Ohio Central Coal Company, whose general offices occupied nearly the entire third floor. The destruction of almost all the books and records of the companies relative to the acquisition and management of their large property entails a loss which could hardly be replaced by years of labor even if the original materials were at hand. The block was erected in 1875 at a cost of $300,000, the the loss on it is estimated at $200,000, with an insurance of $110,000.

THE OTHER HEAVY LOSERS

are Taylor, Rodgers & Co., $300,000, insured for $275,000; L. S. Baumgartner & Co., $100,000, insured for $80,000; Wood, Acklin & Co., $50,000, insured for $40,00. The other tenants of the block upon whom the loss of books, papers, etc., will fall very heavy, in amounts hard to estimate, are D. W. Gibbs & Co. and E. O. Fallis, architects; Lee, Brown & Leo and J. R. Osborn, attorneys; Elton & Van Loo, photographers; Joseph Granges, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Wabash; Joseph Buxton, Chief Engineer of the Ohio Central; G. G. Hadley, Assistant General Manager of the Ohio Central; Prof. A. P. Haupt, German instructor; Prof. H. H. Darby, musical director; S. Glick, wholesale notions; the Abt Club, the Apollo Club, and the Elk Club. The following is the insurance in detail:

TAYLOR, RODGERS & CO.

Royal	$10,000	Girard	$5,000
Springfield F. & M.	10,000	Mechanics' & Traders'	2,500
Franklin F. Ins. Co.	5,000	Citizen's, of N. Y.	2,500
Commercial Union	5,000	People's	2,500
Fireman's, Dayton	2,500	Scottish Union and National	2,500
Alliance	2,500	Home	10,000
Alliance	5,000	North American	5,000
Phoenix of London	5,000	Pennsylvania Fire	5,000
Phoenix of London	5,000	Queen	15,000
Lion	5,000	Lancashire	10,000
St. Paul	2,500	Transatlantic	5,000
Star	2,500	Underwriters'	15,000
Star	5,000	N. British & Marine	5,000
Lion	5,000	Hartford	5,000
Lion	5,000	Detroit	4,000
Orient	5,000	Toledo	5,000
People's	2,500	Union	5,000
Columbia	2,500	Hamburg-Bremen	5,000
National	5,000	Westchester, N. Y.	2,500
Western	5,000	Rochester German	7,500
Norwich Union	10,000	Aurora	5,000
Clinton	4,000		

ON BUILDING.

Norwich Union	$20,000	Etna	5,000
Citizens', of N. Y.	12,500	Ins. Co. N. A.	5,000
Howard	15,000	London Assurance	5,000
Mechanics' & T'ders	10,000	Scottish Union & National	5,000
Watertown	7,500	Lorillard	2,500
New Hampshire	7,500	Clinton	2,500
Girard	5,000	People's	2,500
Home, of N. Y.	5,000		

BAUMGARDNER & CO.:

American of N. Y.	$5,000	Western	$2,000
Boylston of Boston	5,000	Royal	5,000
Howard	5,000	Commercial Union	5,000
Manufacturers', N. Y.	6,500	Imperial & Northern	5,000
Phoenix	7,500	Lancashire	5,000
Mansfield Mutual	3,500	Liver., Lon. & Globe	5,000
Knox Mutual	3,000		

WOOD & ACKLIN.

Home	$5,000	Fireman's Fund	$2,400
North American	5,000	American of Philadelphia	2,500
Hartford	5,000		

$30,000 LOSS BY THE BURNING OF A COTTON-MILL.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 15.—The loss by the burning of Jones' cotton-mill is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $21,000.

FOUR DWELLINGS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—A fire at Bessemer Park this morning destroyed four frame dwellings, and rendered eight families homeless. The fire started in the house of Daniel Duffy, from a lamp exploding in a little girl's hands, and spread quickly to the houses adjoining on both sides. In half an hour the buildings and contents were in ashes, the occupants not having time to save their goods and barely escaping with their lives. Loss, $4,000; partially covered by insurance.

A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE WINNIPEG FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 15.—A Winnipeg special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Last night shortly before 7 o'clock the Canadian Pacific Hotel, on Main street, near the railway station, was discovered to be on fire. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest, which fanned the flames into fiercer activity, and in a few minutes the hotel was a mass of flames. This hotel was a frame building. When the fire gained headway the building went up in smoke like so much tinder. The Johnson House, immediately south of the burning building and on the corner of Main and Fonzeca streets, was brick-veneered. The firemen made desperate attempts to save the building, but it was of no use. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Hotel was the property of Messrs. Frank D. Myer and W. J. Scott, who also owned the furnishings. Some time ago it was leased by Charles Powell, who subsequently turned it over to John Pratt, late of St. Mary's, Ont. Pratt had just assumed control.

THE UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE

leaves him almost without a dollar, even his trunks and clothes having been burned. Mrs. Pratt, who was in bed in the second story, was seriously but not dangerously burned. James McLeod, a Canadian Pacific Railroad man, who was amongst the first to observe the fire, rushed to her rescue, and succeeded in bringing her out through the smoke and flame which surrounded the stairs, but not till her hair was singed and her night-clothes caught fire. She was carried across to the Toronto House in a fainting condition and cared for. Richard Hawkeridge, engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who was lying sick in the third story, is supposed to have been burned to death. Kenneth Oliver, also of the Central Pacific Road, together with a couple of other men who knew of Hawkeridge's sickness, tried to save him, but were driven back by the flames and smoke, and it is feared he has fallen

A PREY TO THE FLAMES.

The furniture of the hotel, together with the building, was almost completely consumed. The hotel and its furnishings were valued at about $8,000, which is covered by an insurance of $8,000 on the building and $1,500 on the furniture. The Johnson House was the property of George Faulds, and is said to have been worth $17,000, but nothing could be ascertained tonight relative to the value of the building or amount of insurance, if any. In the building were a couple of stores, one occupied by J. A. McKercher and the other by J. J. Muihall & Co. Both were in the grocery line, and the only goods saved from these establishments were a couple of half-chests of tea. McKencher estimates his loss on stock and fixtures at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,000. The origin of the fire is not definitly known. It is said on one hand that it was caused by the carelessness of a drunken man in the back part of the building, and again it is asserted that the explosion of a lamp in the lamp-room was the cause of the trouble. The aggregate loss will probably be about $50,000.

THE HICKMAN (KY.) FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—A Hickman, Ky., special says: "The the fire yesterday destroyed three blocks in the business part of the town. The loss is $100,000, and the insurance $42,000. The principal losers are Powell & Bro., J. R. Brown, Central Hotel, Wilson's Hotel, L. Knoerr, W. L. McCutcheon, F. E. Case & Co., Will Millburn, C. A. Holcomb, Plant Bros. & Co., N. P. Harness, Douglass & Kirby, Alexander Maxwell, Young & Co., and E. T. Gardner. The fire originated in Wilson's Hotel.

BURNING OF A LOWER-RIVER STEAMBOAT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 15.—The steamboat Kate Kinney took fire in the bayou at the ferry landing today. The boat and cargo are a total loss. This was the first trip of the Kinney this season, she having a few days ago left her dock after receiving repairs amounting to $8,000. The boat was valued at $20,000, and is insured in Cincinnati companies. She belonged to the Red River & Coast Line. Her cargo consisted of 2,000 bales of cotton, oil-cake, and other freight, which is probably insured. No lives were lost so far as known. The fire from the burning steamer spread to the buildings adjacent, being driven by the high wind. Loss about $150,000. Several buildings near the ferry landing were destroyed. Among them O. L. Chamberlain's machine shop, Capt. B. M. White's residence, Robinson's boat shop, and George L. White's residence. The books of the steamer were not saved, but Quicksall, the clerk, succeeded in getting some money out of the safe. The fire originated in the deck-room, cause unknown, and spread so rapidly that the passengers and crew lost all their baggage. M. W. Applegate, United States Local Inspector of Steamboats, lost his valise containing all his papers of this trip of inspection.

FIVE DWELLINGS AT PITTSBURG BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—A fire on the South Side this morning destroyed five frame dwellings belonging to A. N. Rose and J. Weinberner. Loss, $8,000; fully covered by insurance.

A MASONIC HALL BURNED.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15.—A fire at Heyworth, McLean County, Ill., this morning destroyed the building occupied by the Masonic Hall. Loss, $3,000. Cause of the fire unknown.

A SMALL BLAZE AT CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 15.—The block owned by Dr. Bass, together with two adjacent buildings, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $600; only a small insurance.

A STORE AT SANDWICH, ILL., DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., Dec. 15.—A. A. Holland's store was burned here this afternoon. Most of the goods were saved in a damaged condition, but the household furniture was burned. His loss is estimated at $1,000; insurance, $500. The building was owned by J. Dyas, of the Sandwich House, and was damaged to the extent of $600; no insurance. But for the Holly pumps of the Manufacturing and Enterprise Companies the fire would have been far more disastrous.

A DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 15.—A highly destructive forest fire is in progress in Boulder County. Owing to high winds the flames are spreading. The loss cannot yet be estimated.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 297 at 7:34 yesterday morning was caused by a three-story brick building at No. 214 West Nineteenth street, owned by Mr. Schwartz and occupied as a residence by Lewis Hessel. Fire caused by careless children. Damage to clothing and furniture about $50; not insured.

A small fire caused by a defective register in the floor of No. 1926 Michigan avenue was the cause of an alarm from Box No. 113 at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Derkey occupied the building, which was only slightly damaged.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A Scarcity of Domestic Sizes Reported—A Probable Advance in Price.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—A scarcity of the domestic sizes of coal and a slow movement from the depots have again characterized the coal trade during the past week. Most of the companies are doing all they can at this season of the year, when darkness and the cold weather materially reduce the production, but the Reading is only at work three-quarters time. Nevertheless, there has been a further accumulation of coal at shipping points, and the stock of coal at Port Richmond and the New York depots, which was 175,000 tons a week ago, was 190,000 on Saturday last. The accumulation, however, is almost all broken and egg, which is much in demand at the opening of navigation, and for which now there is so little use. Out of the 140,000 tons at Port Richmond there is less than 10,000 tons of stove coal, and hardly 4,000 of chestnut. As long as there is so little of the prepared sizes to be had, and the orders on the books are more than double the amount there is in sight, there will be no shading of prices for these sizes, and it is not impossible that a trifling advance might be asked. The production shows a falling of 7 per cent from the corresponding week of last year, while the retail trade is active and all that could be asked. There is some little talk of a suspension, but that is hardly probable unless the demands should diminish within a week.

THE MOWRY SUIT AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—The trial of the famous suit of the Indian heirs of Addison Mowry to recover property in this city valued at $15,000,000, was ended at 9 o'clock this evening, when the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. A large number of interested parties were present when the verdict was announced and made no effort to conceal their satisfaction, but congratulated each other before court adjourned. Judge Marston, of Michigan, the chief counsel for the Indian claimants, made a motion immediately for sixty days' time in which to prepare exceptions. These will be based largely on the charge of Judge Butler. If a new trial is not granted Judge Marston says the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 92 Lake street. 25 cents.

For the trifling amount of $2 you can obtain the Christmas Album of Music, containing a collection of the latest and best vocal and instrumental music, elegantly bound in cloth and gold, which would cost you in sheet form at least $25. Published by S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street.

Visitors to New York will find at Howard's, No. 264 Fifth avenue, an unusual assortment of Pearls, Rubies, and other Precious Stones, genuine Old English Silver and Furniture, tall Dutch Clocks, Sevres and Worcester Porcelain, and many other rich and rare objects.

Have you seen the Bombay and Singapore chairs at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Is your blood impoverished and your constitution broke down? Well, recollect that Nature does not make flesh and blood from drugs. It requires rest, fresh air, and proper nutrition. As to the latter there is nothing else which makes flesh and blood and strength so fast as Arend's Kumyss. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Lundborg's New Perfume
Maréchale Niel Rose.

We are constantly adding to our collection of Seasonable Goods, and shall during the month continue to display some of the choicest specimens of Pottery.

In our Art Room can be found Graphic Delineations of Character and Art, in Bronze, Bisque, Porcelain, Brass Faience, and Earthen Ware never before exhibited in this city.

We solicit inspection.

BURLEY & TYRRELL.

83 & 85 State-st.,

Chicago.

Japanese Wares

Appropriate Holiday Presents, Cabinets, Glove-Boxes, and other articles, of our own importation, at our usual low prices.

CURIO DEPT.

Formosa Tea Importing Co.,

88 STATE-ST.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Offer large and attractive lines of the following goods to "Holiday Purchasers" at prices that will most conclusively prove that

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

DOLLS From the Parisian "JUMEAU" down to the best 10-cent Doll ever offered.
BOOKS Standard Poets, Choice Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, etc., in every case under publishers' prices, and lower than elsewhere in the city.
JAPANESE Ware, Fire Screens, Folding Screens, Boxes, Cabinets, Desks, Vases, Panels, etc.
FANCY GOODS Plush Mirrors, Toilet Sets, Broom Holders, Picture Frames, Bohemian Vases, Plush Tripods.
TOILET GOODS Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Fine Brushes, Combs, Perfumery Cases, Triple Extracts, Hand Mirrors.
UMBRELLAS Silk with Fine Ivory, Walrus, Pimento, and Fancy Handles. Great Bargains.
GENTLEMEN'S Slippers, Fine Suspenders, Scarfs, Pique Gloves, Traveling Satchels, Real Gold Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Silk Hdkfs., etc.
LADIES' Gold Rings with real stones, Jewelry, Shopping Bags, Leather Goods, Slippers, Neckwear, Hdkfs., Work Baskets, Scrap Baskets, etc.
HOUSEHOLD Goods, Eider Down Silk Quilts, Finest California Blankets, Plush and Lace Draperies, Table Covers, Fine Presentation Towels and Table Napery.
INDIA SHAWLS Choice Design Valley Cashmire, Delhi, Decca, etc., upon which we will guarantee a saving of $75 on a $300 Shawl, or in that proportion.
FUR-LINED Rich Silk, Brocaded, and Velvet Garments, in all newest shapes, including our celebrated Russian Circulars, at a very marked reduction in prices during our Holiday Sale.
SILKS Of all grades, kinds, and colors; Rich Moires, Brocades, Rhadames, and Velvets included in a great "cut down" and sacrifice.
DRESS GOODS In Robes, Patterns, Embroidered, Braided, and Plain. Best shades and fabrics at fifty cents on the dollar.

N. B.---Both our Retail Houses Open Every Evening Next Week.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

VALUABLE CLOAKS

At Immense Reductions!

☞ Rich materials made in choice styles from exclusive designs, offered at prices as low as unreliable factory made Cloaks.

Special Prices! ON Fine Seal AND Fur-Lined Garments!

FINE DIAGONAL DOLMANS,

With Full Fur Trimmings,

For $10.00.

Complete assortment of improved

Russian Circulars

At the Lowest Prices.

The improvements introduced by us this season in connection with the Russian Circular make it the most comfortable Winter Garment to be found anywhere. The imitations so freely advertised are all copied from our last season's garment.

A Special Importation of

"Jersey Waists!"

All Colors,

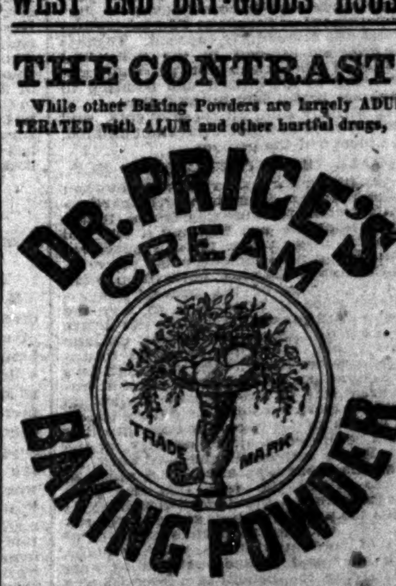
At $4.25.

The latest ideas in style and thoroughly reliable materials are always to be found at the

WEST END DRY-GOODS HOUSE.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Holiday Gifts"

For Gentlemen.

Carriage Blankets,
Seal Skin Caps,
Fur Robes,
Silk Umbrellas,
Portmanteau,
Bill and Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Smoking Sets,
Embroidered Slippers,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Jewelry, Neckwear,
Choice and Cheap.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

We Offer a Varied Assortment of

"Sample Fans!"

(Late Parisian Styles)

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

AT

Prices Exceedingly Low!

DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, special attention to

Catarrh,

THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

The only office in Chicago where the

Compound Oxygen

is freshly generated daily and administered.

Offices, 83 East Madison-st.,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing between Hardy & Behles, proprietors of the Enterprise Boiler & Iron Works, 30 Michigan-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. A. Hardy having sold his interest to Peter Behles, who will continue the business under the name of Peter Behles & Sons, who assume all liabilities and collect accounts of Hardy & Behles.

(Signed) F. A. HARDY, PETER BEHLES.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SPEECH, 64 North Ada-st., for the successful Treatment of

STAMMERING

and other forms of Defective Utterance. For particulars apply to S. S. HURLBUT, Director.

"HISTORICAL CHICAGO."

Emery A. Storrs' Lecture at the Central Music-Hall Last Evening.

What Our City Has Accomplished in the Past—The Historical Society.

A Glorious Picture of Future Greatness in Commerce, Arts, and Sciences.

The extremely cold weather of last evening kept many away from Central Music-Hall, where Mr. Emery A. Storrs delivered a lecture on "Historical Chicago" under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, but those who did brave the cold were rewarded by the pleasure of listening to one of this eloquent orator's best efforts. Among the representative citizens on the platform and in the body of the hall were the Hon. John Wentworth, William Bross, Thomas Hoyne, J. H. McVicker, Alexander Wolcott, Julian S. Rumsay, William F. De Wolf, W. F. Poole, Zebina Eastman, H. Z. Culver, C. B. Holmes, E. S. Alexander, Judge H. W. Blodgett, Charles B. King, George H. Sharp, F. H. Winston, Dr. B. A. Small, Dr. Samuel Willard, D. K. Pearsons, Judge T. Lyle Dickey, E. B. Sherman, Louis Wahl, H. H. Nash, C. H. Mulliken, A. A. Carpenter, H. H. Hulbert, B. V. Page, Judge E. A. Otis, Fred B. Tuttle, and John R. Walsh.

After some selections by Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, the organist, the President of the Historical Society, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, stepped forward and said that the eloquent speaker he was about to introduce would talk to them of "Historical Chicago"—Chicago that was the wonder of the world. No stranger who visited the Continent of America ever went away without seeing Chicago. Whether of high or low degree, he would be shown all we had to indicate the wonderful advancement of the city—our water-works, our parks, our men of indomitable energy and enterprise. But where were our works of art, our great libraries? Where our great repositories of art and history? Where, indeed? It was true that Chicago turned over a new leaf and provided substantial answers for these questions out of her great wealth. The speaker of the evening would tell them of the Chicago of the past and of the duty of the citizen today. [Applause.]

President Arnold then introduced Mr. Storrs, who stepped forward, and after a few introductory remarks, spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In no city in the world, and in no city of which history gives us any record, so far as I am aware, can such a spectacle be presented as is witnessed here tonight—a vast metropolitan and cosmopolitan city, of a population exceeding 600,000, with a commercial magnitude and extent even beyond its population, so young that scores of those who rocked its cradle at its birth are still living, and hale, hearty men, engaged in the active enterprises of the day and hour. Many of the founders of this city are here tonight.

Historical Chicago cuts no unimportant figure and fills no unimportant space in the history of the world and of this generation. The Chicago of today rests upon every event, great and small, which has transpired since 1833, when first it was a village; since 1837, when first it dignified itself by the name of city; and hence it is true that what the Chicago of today really is cannot be determined upon an observation of what we today see, but must be extended back over those periods, beginning with its birth and tracing the history of its men and its events down to the present moment.

HISTORICAL CHICAGO IS THE RUDE VILLAGE

of 1833. It is earlier than that; it is the strong, brave men, and resolute and helpful women, who on the very frontier made that village. Historical Chicago is that growth through all difficulties, which carried the village forward to a pushing and ambitious little city in 1837. It is that same resolute spirit, as hopeful as it was brave, which pushed through difficulties apparently insurmountable, the young city, with its huts and cabins, resting on the shores of Lake Michigan, at the head of the chain of the great lakes, into a position so conspicuous that in 1848 it was deemed of sufficient consequence to hold a great National convention, where the improvement of our rivers and our harbors should be discussed and considered. It is the same city, pushed by the same men, backed by the resolute community of earnest men and women filling up the country about it, which went forward and forward until in 1854, and 1855, and 1856, it began to be known as a great grain market, its river thronged with the fleets of the lakes, and finally it anchored itself so strong that not even the great financial panic of 1857 was sufficient to destroy it.

Historical Chicago is that energy and forecast which for small beginnings made it the focal point for mighty railroad enterprises connecting the great lakes and the great Northwest with the seaboard. Its fame extended, because the men of Chicago poised its fame abroad. It was the home of Douglas; it was where Lincoln was glad to be; and here, in 1860, twelve years after the River and Harbor Convention, a great political National Convention was held, which brought men from all over the country, and in its famous historic wigwam Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

HISTORICAL CHICAGO WAS NEVER GREATER

than during the War of the Rebellion which followed. The dauntless, matchless energy of its people stirred up an enthusiasm throughout the whole Northwest, and it may be truthfully said that it was the focal point from which the ideas and resolution that nerved the policy of the President drew its inspiration. Historical Chicago originated and fathered the first great sanitary fair, inaugurating a scheme of charities so beneficent, so widely extended, and so practical, that its blessed influences were felt in every soldier's tent, in every camp, and in every field.

It has been the theatre of great events. It drew within its gates the driving and ambitious from every quarter of the country, and indeed from all the quarters of the globe; and in 1871 it was indeed a marvelous city. Pushed forward to such a splendid position of material and physical greatness, it was stricken and devastated by flame and fire. How the stricken city redeemed itself—how its men and women worked—with what noble heroism they toiled to rebuild their devastated city, and to restore their shattered fortunes, history will never weary of telling. Unappalled by this disaster, undismayed where it seemed that courage itself would have been dismayed, the old spirit of the old settler was in historic Chicago; and, lifted from its ashes, the destroyed city of brick has been rebuilded a city of marble.

CHICAGO REPRESENTS THE THRIFT AND SAGACITY

of Boston and of New England; it represents and has incorporated the broad commercial characteristic of the City of New York and of the Empire State; it represents the industrial energies of the Old Keystone and the personal and individual independence of the South. Chicago is business enterprise on a large scale embodied, and the enterprising man, no matter where he may be born, is naturally a citizen of Chicago, for the spirit of enterprise which is in him and distinguishes him finds abundant sympathy in the spirit of the great city. No amount of individual wealth here in Chicago excuses from personal activity of some kind or other, and so thoroughly is work and zeal in the atmosphere that the indolent man may be born and bred here, and yet he is out of joint with all his surroundings, and is not in its true sense a citizen of Chicago.

CHICAGO HAS AGAIN AND AGAIN WITHSTOOD

all the temptations of hard times. During the panic of 1873 its banks resorted to no subterfuges, and if I am correctly advised the City of Chicago was the only city in the Union where bank differences were settled by the actual currency, and not by certified checks. Those who knew Chicago but little, apprehended that under the pressure of hard times, unsound schemes of currency might find credit here; but the city never faltered, and buried the dishonest subterfuge of fiat money under a majority of about 10,000.

The night might be spent in recounting such worthy deeds. Assuredly, it would be a shame and a dishonor, should the records of the city not be kept, and should the materials out of which its history may be written in the future fail to be preserved. Assuredly, it would be a shame and a dishonor if this marvelous growth which I have thus hastily outlined took no higher form than that of bloated commercial and business growth. Assuredly, it would be unworthy of the spirit of historical Chicago that it should have nothing to show for the future but piles of boxes and bales, nothing but vast granaries of wheat, and lowing herds, or countless droves of swine. Assuredly, the real Chicago of which we are proud means to have some other story to take down to the future. It will omit none of these; but it does mean that out of this marvelous physical growth and prosperity there shall be developed a culture as splendid and as great as the material prosperity which has made that culture possible.

THE CUSTODIAN FOR ALL THESE PRICELESS TREASURES

of this worthy history is the Historical Society of Chicago; and when I tell you how it began, and when it began, how strugglingly it has grown, and how bravely it has maintained itself against disasters that would have dismayed ordinary men, when I put this society by the side of great achievements dedicated to trade and commerce, I think that we will be agreed, all of us, that Chicago, in what it has done for the preservation and perpetuation of its history, has not worthily acted up to the standard of its real character and greatness.

The Historical Society was organized in the year 1856, its purpose being to collect and preserve all matters of historical interest, not only with reference to the City of Chicago, but the entire Northwest.

In 1868, the Historical Society was on the high road to as it seemed to be a great prosperity. It had erected a building, modest in its character, entirely unpretentious, but which was commensurate, it was deemed, with its present wants. It then had over 15,000 bound volumes, 72,000 manuscripts, over 1,700 files of newspapers, nearly 5,000 manuscripts, 1,200 maps and charts, and also, in connection with it, the

FAMOUS HEALY GALLERY OF PAINTINGS

and portraits. Its building and grounds at that time had cost about $60,000. The library, in the language of Mr. Arnold, was "nearly complete in the documents and publications of the United States Government in every department, from its organization down to that time." The value of this collection was incalculable. All this has been swept away.

The new building was completed in 1867. At that time there were 703 bound volumes and 834 unbound volumes and pamphlets in the library. The society has at present 30,000 volumes—historical, statistical, and biographical. And this, in brief, marks the present condition of the society.

Everything with the society went on prosperingly until the great fire came, and all these valuable treasures were destroyed. Here and there, mere historic fragments were regathered. They were furnished a temporary home through the munificence and liberality of Mr. Scammon. The society had again started on its way, and in 1874 was again destroyed by fire. This second calamity would have dismayed and discouraged most men, but the promoters and the friends of the Historical Society of Chicago were too thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the great city to be at all discouraged. And so they went on, laboring under a load of debt, struggling against all sorts of adversities, but struggling wisely and bravely, until they finally succeeded, through the private munificence of some gentlemen connected with that worthy institution, in rearing the present building.

DO WE NOT FEEL THAT THE TIME HAS COME

when there should be some fitting memorial, in no way connected with trade, in no way associated with commerce, which shall not be touched by the spirit of profit or dividend—a memorial coming from the hearts of this great people, sufficiently splendid in its character and worthy in its purpose to mark the gratitude of our hearts for the charities of the world which we have received? And what more fitting memorial could possibly be reared than a building, strong and enduring, complete in every appointment, in which all the records of this great city, and of the great Northwestern empire which has made it, should be gathered and preserved? What worthier memorial than that such a building should at once be reared, where a great library might be gathered, where all the records of our great War, and the part which the Northwest so honorably took in it, should be sacredly garnered and preserved, where the history of every worthy citizen should be recorded, and where each step of the marvelous growth which the City of Chicago made should leave its impress, so that all the future might forever be able to mark and distinguish it?

A city which does not care to have its records preserved you may rest assured has made no record worthy of preservation. The Chicago Historical Society for the first time in its long and honorable career appeals to this great and generous public to aid it in establishing itself upon a broad and permanent basis, and to erect such a building as will be suitable for its uses and worthy of this city and of this people. We can afford to stop long enough in the rush of our daily life to listen to and appreciate this appeal.

THE SOCIETY HAS AT ITS DISPOSAL

a fund known as the Gilpin fund, which now amounts to over $48,000. By the provisions of Mr. Gilpin's will the income accumulated after ten years is devoted to the erection of a fireproof library building, to be a part of a fireproof edifice of said society when one shall be erected, to be in itself fire-proof, entirely distinct from any other portion of said edifice, though connected with it and forming a part of it, and to be designated the Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Chicago. A portion of this income will be available for building purpose in 1884. The time has come when Chicago must in this direction do something worthy of itself. We can no longer plead infancy nor lack of means.

It is time that we should pause long enough to make the inquiry whether our growth has been a well-rounded, well-proportioned growth and development; whether it has not been excessively in one direction, and that not the noblest nor the best direction. What, to represent the intellectual and artistic progress and advancement of Chicago, have we to place beside our enormous elevators and warehouses, our Stock-Yards, our packing-houses, our great wholesale houses and places of business, our splendid private residences?

OUR POVERTY IN THIS DIRECTION BECOMES

painfully manifest the moment we undertake to answer this question; for the answer must be—*nothing*. Our public library is in the upper stories of a business-block, far from being fire-proof. The Academy of Sciences struggles painfully along, and leads a chilled and neglected life in a rented home. We have practically no public art gallery. Our university, uncompleted, has struggled along through manifold difficulties and barely survives. We have no great schools of art, or science, or music. How many in this pushing, prosperous city can tell me where the building of the Chicago Historical Society is located? Be assured that we shall never reach the stature of a really great city until we have enlarged the field of our achievements and made Chicago not only a point from which grain, and cattle, and lumber, and merchandise shall be distributed over half a continent, but also a centre from which the light of a pure, intellectual, and moral civilization and culture shall be disseminated. Our history, brief as it is, is studded with splendid events; but the melancholy truth is that even these are, for the lack of permanent preservation, fast passing into mere tradition.

[Mr. Storrs here recalled as illustrative of his theme the triumphal tour of the Ellsworth Zouaves just before the War; the original document of the proclamation of emancipation, which was destroyed in the big fire; the records of the grand mass-meetings which strengthened the President's determination; the action of the Union Defense Committee at its almost daily meetings during the War, at which was organized a system for filling up and recruiting the armies and furnishing supplies.]

BUT TO RECALL AND RECOUNT

all the worthy achievements of Chicago during that period would be the work, not of an evening, but of days and weeks. Each one of us grows prouder of our city as we recount the great deeds which it has done; and we are all, I am sure, anxious that the record of these deeds shall not be permitted to perish. The time will come, if the material out of which history is wrought and poems are made is preserved, that a history whose pages shall glisten with worthy achievements and the poem which shall recount heroic exploits shall be written, telling what historic Chicago was.

The brave spirit of Chicago during the War had not left us in 1871. I can never forget how, as we sat in the ashes and desolation of the city, resolute, noble men gathered where shelter could be found, even among smoking ruins, and proceeded to the business of the hour, and to the maturing of some scheme by which Chicago might be rebuilt. All the records of our courts had been destroyed; the evidences of title to property had been swept away. To a less sturdy and less practical community the condition of things would have seemed like anarchy. But there was no rioting in our streets. From the first moment the work of reconstruction began, liberal schemes were devised by which the machinery of the courts was at once set to work; foundations were laid for the restoration of our titles, and so wisely was this done that, looking back upon it, we can hardly perceive that there was a jar in the general current of those affairs.

THIS HISTORY MUST BE PRESERVED.

However much Chicago may have failed to perform the full measure of her duties in the cultivation and encouragement of literature and the arts, she has not failed in her charities. For charity's sake Chicago was never appealed to in vain. Her hospitals, public and private, are an honor not only to the city, but to human nature; and if the story of what Chicago has done to relieve the poor, the needy, and the suffering, the homeless, the friendless, and the orphan, could be half told, it would reflect a lustre upon her greater than was ever conferred by her proudest commercial achievement.

Its capacity for intelligent self-government has been repeatedly demonstrated, and its people never yet undertook to correct evils of municipal government or frauds of administration that they did not abundantly succeed. There is today an awakened interest in the individual responsibility of the citizen for good government, honorable to the citizen and pointing to results the most beneficient in the future.

As I have already said, all these events, and thousands of others to which I have not alluded, make the Chicago of the present.

WHAT SHALL THE FUTURE CHICAGO BE?

In no worthy particular less in any respect than the Chicago of today; in many worthy particulars infinitly greater than the Chicago of today. My fellow-citizens, we are building a city and making for it a character not for ourselves alone, but for generations to come after us. What the Chicago of the next generation shall be it is for the Chicago of the present generation to determine. In what sort of city the millions who shall inhabit Chicago in the future shall live the 650,000 people who inhabit Chicago today must decide. It is for none of us to unveil the future nor to make the yet dumb days that are to come speak to us; but I think it requires no great gift of prophecy or inspiration to unseal those closed lips and have them tell us what the future of Chicago is to be. Into that future shall be projected all the nobility, all the heroism, all the self-sacrificing hard work, all the zeal, all the rugged, practical good sense of the Chicago of all the days that are past. We see in the future a great city stretching its arms across the prairie, with its streets thronged and populous, with its thousands and tens of thousands of contented homes, with its shops filled with busy and prosperous artisans, with its schools giving the benefit of a liberal and a free education to all who may desire it, its courts presided over by wise and just Judges, its business centres inspired by the highest commercial probity, its manufacturers sending their products all around the globe, the white sails of its commerce glistening upon every sea, its religion absolutely free, its patriotism as broad as the Republic; we see it the centre of sound political thought and action; and we shall, I am sure, see, rising in the presence and by the very side of warehouses and great business structures, fitting homes for music, the drama, and all the arts. We see it the resort, not merely of men who would trade, but we see trade inspired with the loftiest purposes. The scholar, the poet, the actor, the painter, the sculptor—all these we see in this future, and not so very far, seeking Chicago as a chosen home, because in the great city their music, their sculpture, their painting, all are welcomed, and all find ready and worthy appreciation.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

is not only the proper, but I speak in no invidious sense when I say the only nucleus, which we now have for this great future. The men who have spanned continents with their enterprise can make this society what it deserves to be, and they will make it what it deserves to be.

My fellow-citizens, the new building is to be erected. That decision is made beyond power of reversal. The simple inquiry is, Who shall take part in this great revival of letters and the arts and sciences in Chicago? I answer, Every man shall take a part, and that when Chicago is appealed to for such a purpose and in such a cause the response shall be as universal as the appeal is broad, and that the response which Chicago will make will be up to the full measure of the merit of the cause to promote which they are asked to contribute.

Let the new building rise; worthy of its purpose, and worthy of Chicago, on foundations strong, enduring; and it shall ere long gather within its walls a history as proud and as worthy as was ever recorded of any city of which historic annals furnish us a record.

Standing upon the lofty summits which we have already reached, we cannot fail to see that greater hights are yet before us. In its past no disasters have dismayed us, but the courage of our citizens has risen as dangers have increased and difficulties multiplied. Chicago has been strengthened by adversities; it will not be enervated by prosperity. We look back upon our past with an exalted pride and grateful hearts. We believe that we intelligently appreciate the greatness of our present, and fully comprehend the duties which it imposes upon us. Sensible of our obligations to the future, we march confidently toward it, and the thousands and hundreds of thousands from every land and clime who are seeking homes and fortunes here we hail and welcome.

At the close of the lecture President Arnold asked the indulgence of the audience for a few moments, and told them, as an evidence of the generosity of Chicago's citizens when appealed to in a good cause, that hardly had the pressing needs of the society become generally known when a hearty and liberal response came in the shape of generous subscriptions, from our millionaires and business-men of smaller means. As much as $25,000 had already been pledged, and the indications were that more would be forthcoming until the society had a permanent home of which it and the city might well be proud. This pleasing intelligence was received with hearty applause, and the audience dispersed.

LILLIE SLOCUM.

A Sensation in a Quincy Court During the Trial of a Suit to Recover Presents Given the Lady by a Former Admirer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 15.—A sensation was created in court here today by testimony in the case of Armentrout vs. Lillie Slocum. Armentrout is a traveling man from St. Louis. Miss Slocum is owner and manager of the omnibus line in this city. They had been quite friendly, but some months ago had a quarrel, and Miss Slocum drew a revolver on Armentrout at the depot. Then Armentrout entered suit to recover the value of loans and presents alleged to have been given by him to Miss Slocum under contract of marriage. At the hearing the jury gave a verdict for defendant. The latter's attorney made application for a new trial, alleging that false evidence had gone to the jury, and that Miss Slocum was not a marriageable woman at the time the presents were made. The lady while on the stand today admitted that she had previously testified that her father's name was Slocum, when in reality it was Helm; that her name was Lillie Helm, and that she was born in Chariton County, Missouri, and was subsequently adopted by Slocum. She had also testified that Leonard Slocum was her brother, and the latter, then in court, had substantiated this statement. She said she had given this previous evidence under direction of her attorney, the prosecuting attorney of the county, who told her she need not mention any one except her foster father and brothers. She also said she had a cousin, Alice Helm, who married Lyman Slocum, residing at Ogden, Utah, but lived with him only a few days, and six months afterward witness went from Erie County, Pa., to Ogden, and entered Lyman Slocum's home, the community getting the impression that Lyman Slocum's wife had returned, which she did not deny. Four years ago she came to Quincy, and shortly afterwards went to Missouri, and brought back a little girl, which she passed off as her half-sister, intending to educate her; but she now claimed this was the child of Alice Helm, her cousin. She admitted procuring a loan of money from Leonard Slocum, in Canton, Fulton County, Ill., on the strength of his belief that she was the wife of Lyman Slocum, his brother, but she gave him full security by note and chattel mortgage on the 'bus-line property.

Two reputable witnesses were then put on the stand from Chariton County, Missouri, who testified that defendant lived there from 1859 to 1872; that she married a man named Walker, who was afterward sent to the penitentiary at Jefferson City for horse-stealing; and that a little girl was born to them before they left the Chariton neighborhood. They positively identify Miss Slocum as the lady to the marriage, one of them having been at the wedding-feast and the other seeing her repeatedly, she having remained at his house for two years, and having visited there seven years ago, and again four years ago. They gave dates, circumstances, and conversations to substantiate their statements. Miss Slocum had previously testified that she did not know the men, never saw them in Chariton County, Missouri, and more to the same purport of flat contradiction.

The testimony created no little excitement. The attorneys for Miss Slocum expect to break down the evidence of the Missouri men at the further hearing Jan. 2. The court intimated that a special prosecutor might be appointed for the next term of the Criminal Court.

UNPAID LEGACY TAXES.

Business Circles in Hartford, Conn., Somewhat Excited Over the Movements of a Special Agent of the Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The mystery attaching to Wood D. Loudon, who as a United States officer has made claims on several prominent Hartford gentlemen for alleged unpaid legacy and succession taxes, was cleared off this afternoon. He met several gentlemen by appointment at the local internal-revenue office and established the fact that he was what be termed a floating deputy, receiving a regular salary from the Government, and engaged throughout the country in looking up cases of unpaid taxes which were due on estates settled prior to 1870. When the law was repealed an advance agent overhauled the records, made transcripts of the cases, and reported them to the Internal-Revenue Department. That department forwarded a copy of the list to Loudon, with instructions to make collections and bring suits where settlement was refused. It was his practice, he said, to proceed to the district to which he was assigned and there be appointed by its collector a deputy collector without pay. In explanation of the fact that he exhibited no credentials here, he said that the office of the collector for this district was at Norwich, and the department had probably mailed to that city instructions for the issuing of the commission to him as deputy. At the conference this afternoon his claim against J. F. Morris, of the Charter Oak National Bank, was up as a test case, and it was shown from the internal-revenue office books that Morris had paid a tax of $7,221 in 1869 on the estate on which Loudon claimed unpaid taxes were due. Loudon was greatly embarrassed by this discovery, and said he would proceed no further, but report the facts to Washington and ask the discharge of the advance agent, named Wardell, who had given him erroneous information. He remarked that from the first he had little hope of finding any bona fide cases of unpaid taxes in Connecticut or Massachusetts, because their business-men are too methodical. Loudon returned to New York this evening. The affair has created much excitement in business circles here.

ARREST OF ELOPERS.

Somewhat of a Sensation in the Little Town of Mason City, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MASON CITY, Ill., Dec. 15.—A sensation was created in this community today by the arrest of a supposed husband and wife, who arrived here last night on the 7:30 train from Jacksonville, Ill., and registered at the Sherman House as Mr. and Mrs. James W. Foster Jr., of Bloomington, Ill. The officers making the arrest were accompanied by L. Schloss, the brother of the supposed Mrs. Foster, who stated that the couple were from Springfield, Ill., where the young lady's parents reside. Foster is supposed to be a married man and traveling under an alias. He, in company with the girl, who is a Jewess, and not over 18 years of age, attended the theatre in Springfield Wednesday night. From thence they went to Jacksonville, Ill., registering at the Dunlap House as man and wife, passing that night and the next day there, leaving on the evening train for this place, but before leaving they telegraphed home to her folks that she was going on to Bloomington, where the brother and officers followed, only to find that the dispatch was a scheme to elude them. They took the first train for this place, arriving about 10 o'clock this morning, making the arrest of the couple as they came out of the dining-room at the hotel. The entire party left for Springfield on a freight train at 2 p. m. Foster is a runner for some spectacle house.

DROWNING OF A SOLDIER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 15.—In Mara County, New Mexico, today Pat Murphy, of Company E, Twenty-third Infantry for the past fifteen years, fell into the Mora River and drowned while on his way from Watrous to Fort Union.

WESTERN UNION.

Arguments Before the Attorney-General of New York to Vacate the Company's Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—In the case of Greaves vs. the Western Union, which came up before Attorney-General Russell this afternoon, Mr. Thomas Hubbard, on behalf of the applicants, said it was unfortunate that the original time set for the hearing had been cut short, as new facts in the case were being continually developed. The entire cost, he said, of the Western Union lines in the State of New York had been $481,896.81. Now, it is well known that the Western Union has not in every State of the United States as large an interest as they have in this State, and yet multiply their interest by forty States and you will get nearer the value of the plant of the Western Union. Mr. Hubbard gave figures showing the doubling up of the stock of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company and the International Ocean Telegraph Company shortly after Gould came into control of them. Within a few days the Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a dividend on $80,000,000 of their stock, showing an utter disregard for the law and violating the fundamental principles of its charter.

The Attorney-General said that the Controller had written to him with reference to

THE TAX WHICH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY SHOULD PAY TO THE STATE.

Resuming, Mr. Hubbard said that the Western Union Telegraph Company came into existence under the laws of 1848. No power is given by the laws under which it is organized to purchase other lines, etc., the law simply giving them power to construct telegraph lines. He then took up the affidavits of the applicants, and made a close legal argument on the points raised in those affidavits. He claimed that the Western Union Telegraph Company really had no power under its charter to construct any lines outside the State of New York, and had no right to increase its stock to purchase other or connecting lines. If additional lines were needed, it was the business of the company to construct them. The act of 1853 does not give the power to buy up other companies. Under that law the company has the right to build. In 1856, an act was passed by which the name of the original company was changed to the Western Union. Mr. Hubbard read from a report made by Mr. Orton referring to the purchase of various lines, the consolidation with other companies, and in regard to construction, very little of which was done covering the period from 1854 to 1857.

THIS PROCESS OF ABSORPTION

had gone on until in 1863 eleven companies had been acquired, and the capital of the combined corporations increased from a few hundred thousand dollars to $7,950,000. In 1864 the company by stock dividends increased its capital stock to nearly $20,000,000. All this procedure was without authority of law. Its capital has been increased since then by other purchases and consolidations until in 1869 the amount reached $14,000,000, and not $300,000 was spent for any purpose which is sanctioned by law. Therefore, against public policy and for the purpose of crushing out competition, the Western Union had increased its capital by more than $40,000,000, and it had done it without the authority of any law. The Attorney-General inquired how long the Western Union had been a dividend-paying corporation. Mr. Hubbard said that he understood it had paid dividends for a good many years. Since 1869 the company had carried on the practice of mulcting the public, and

INCREASING ITS CAPITAL IN OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

It ought to be able to pay dividends. Anybody who practically had a monopoly of a business could pay dividends. He then took up and considered the organization of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, quoting from Mr. Orton's report, in which the latter said the Atlantic & Pacific stock was comparatively worthless, not worth more than 15 cents on a dollar. Still the Western Union afterwards bought in the Atlantic & Pacific for the purpose of controlling it, paying $1,800,000 for stock representing several millions of dollars, or fully 25 cents on the dollar. Mr. Hubbard then considered the organization of the American Union Telegraph Company, and read from the testimony of President Green, taken after the consolidation of the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic & Pacific, in which the latter said that $15,000,000 paid for the American Union was probably double what the line cost, perhaps three times as much. The reason for purchasing was rather to get the American Union out of the field than to buy a property at its intrinsic value. He read from Gen. Eckert's testimony, which was to the effect that the American Union was a strong opposition, having its lines run parallel with the Western Union, and occupying to a great extent the same field. Everything tended to show that the American Union was organized by Mr. Gould to enable him to get control of the Western Union, and the plan was successful. The property, however, was not worth $15,000,000, and so a plan of exchanging stocks, certificates, etc., which Mr. Hubbard explained at length, was hit upon, by which

EVERYBODY CONCERNED MADE MONEY,

and the capital stock of the Western Union was swollen to $80,000,000. The operation was illegal, but it was sanctioned by three-fifths of the stockholders and it went through. It was on account of the manner in which the consolidation was brought about which led to the bringing of the suits of W. S. Williams and Rufus Hatch. Stock had been issued without the slightest pretext, and particularly in the matter of the acquirement of the Atlantic & Pacific Company's lines the methods pursued had been open to the strongest denunciation. The claim that the Western Union was justified in increasing its capital stock to an unlimited amount for the purpose of keeping the business in its own hands by the purchase of competing lines was untenable. It was an affront to the public. The result of these stock-watering operations was to acquire possession of the opposing lines, not at their intrinsic value, but at any price on which dividends could be paid by mulcting the public. The policy of the Western Union Telegraph Company had always been to crush out rival companies. As to the proposition that by its policy of absorbing it had given the best telegraphic service in the world at the lowest rates, Mr. Hubbard said that if it had not watered its stock over and over again it could do business for half the present rates, and he argued that there was no justification, moral or legal, for building up a property for one purpose or another

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PUBLIC.

He then took up Mr. Reiff's affidavit in reference to the manipulation of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company. The capital of that company had been doubled. The capital of the International Ocean Telegraph Company had been also doubled since Mr. Gould came into the Western Union. The latter transactions recalled the case of Heath against the Erie Railway Company, in which it was shown that, while the earnings were reduced under the Gould-Fisk management, the capital was increased and dividends suspended except in one case, when they were paid out of surplus earnings accumulated before Gould came into the company. Mr. Hubbard claimed that it was the duty of the State to intervene and protect the people from being imposed upon. He then took up the purchase of the Mutual Union stock by Mr. Gould, which he characterized as a stock operation pure and simple. Mr. Gould entered into an arrangement in the interest of the Western Union Company, as subsequent events plainly show. He referred to the transactions for the purpose of showing that on the testimony of President Green that the Western Union paid more for the stock than it was worth. He submitted that it was evident that the Western Union had bought stock which was not worth the price paid for it, according to the opinion of its executive officer. The purchase was, therefore, an improper step on the part of the Western Union, and

WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OF LAW.

The transaction was in the direct line of its regulation policy, which, as has been said, contemplates the crushing out of telegraphic rivalry with a view to controlling the telegraphic business, increasing its capital, and fixing rates in any way that suits its controllers. The Attorney-General asked if it were intended that this case was to rank as a parallel of the suit brought to vacate the charter of the Mutual Union Company. Mr. Hubbard replied in the affirmative. The present Directors, he said, had issued stock and paid out money illegally which had been intrusted to their care. He claimed that Gould, Sage, and Eckert were Directors of the Western Union at the time when it was voted to pay $15,000,500 to the American Union for its property. Mr. Swayne said that these men were much larger owners in the Western Union than in the American Union. Mr. Hubbard said the fact remained that the action was illegal. The law does not allow a Director to act in that way.

Gen. Barlow suggested that the case was not being tried here.

Mr. Hubbard read from the code and said that the acts of the Western Union had been in violation of law ever since it was organized, not only in the matter of issuing stock but in the declaration of dividends from the surplus, which was done at the time of its consolidation with the American Union.

Mr. Swayne said in reply that he had been pressed for time.

The Attorney-General—I thought you were in somewhat of a hurry.

Mr. Swayne—I was not a party to the early arrangement for a hearing. He was, however,

ALWAYS AT THE SERVICE OF THE COMPANY,

and he was quite ready to proceed. [Smiles.] Mr. Swayne cited the code, in which provision is made that actions shall be governed by the statute of limitations, and argued that suit must be brought within ten years. He then referred to the case against the Mutual Union, and said that it was doing business as a corporation in violation of the law, and argued that the two cases were not at all parallel. He cited the law of 1848, in which provision is made for the increase of capital stock. In 1853 the original act was amended, by which additional powers and privileges are given to telegraph companies. It is provided in the act of 1853 that companies may avail themselves of the act of 1848. In 1875 another act was passed which provided that whenever the articles of a telegraph company did not provide for an increase of capital stock it could be increased under that act. The Western Union having complied with all the provisions of those acts, it is contended that the various issues of the stock have been valid. After all these successive increases of the Western Union's capital had become familiar everywhere, and the gradual absorption by it of other companies to the extent of forty or fifty had become a matter of history, the Legislature in 1870 passed an act giving telegraph companies a right to lease or purchase other telegraph lines, paying therefor in stock, provided that three-fifths of the stockholders approved. Mr. Swayne then made Judge Freedman's opinion in the case of Rufus Hatch against the Western Union the basis of a technical legal argument to show that the consolidation of the Western Union with the America

WAS INNOCENT AND IN GOOD FAITH,

that all the formalities of law were complied with, and that the purchasing company obtained a fair equivalent for the money paid out. Mr. Swayne then went back to the matter of the statute of limitations, and reviewed the purchase by the Western Union Telegraph Company of an interest in the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and said that no claim had been set up until now that the purchase had resulted in anything but benefit to all concerned. Under the law of 1870 that transaction was legal in all respects. In 1881 the Western Union entered into contracts with the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies with the distinct understanding that the capital of the aggregated companies should be $80,000,000. It was further stipulated that the American Union Company should receive $15,000,000 and Atlantic & Pacific Company $8,500,000. The course of the consequent litigation has shown that the arrangement was made in good faith, has resulted in direct benefit to the public, and was not in violation of any law. Mr. Swayne read the affidavit of William Holmes, an employé of the Western Union Company, setting forth that as

A RESULT OF THE CONSOLIDATION

that telegraph rates were revised and a reduction made in them Jan. 1, 1882, of from 10 to 15 per cent. In some cases reductions were made of 30 per cent in the rates. This affidavit amounts, said Mr. Swayne, to a perfect demonstration that the act of 1870 has resulted in providing abundant telegraphic facilities, while the price of telegraphing has been repeatedly reduced. He argued that by these consolidations, the legality of which is now questioned, that uninterrupted communication was secured and a better service secured than could be possible if the business were done through several companies, thus making many transfers of messages necessary. The agreement of Janury, 1881, was carried out and met with general approval. Two men, however, went out into the street and brought grievances, and it was decided in court that their standing in equity was of a very limited character. The parties to the present application have also brought grievances within the last thirty days, and they now complain of things which happened two years ago, and which were then sanctioned by the parties in interest.

Gen. Francis E. Barlow followed Mr. Swayne, and referred to the suit brought in the name of the people against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. He commended the decision of the Attorney-General, and said that he thought

THERE WAS TOO MUCH LAXITY

in the exercise of corporate power. He believed that a check should be put upon the questionable methods of corporations. He thought, however, that "what was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander." He complained that the increase of stock by the Western Union Company was certainly illegal. He reverted to the statute of 1848, and said that the Western Union organized under that law with a capital of $360,000. The law of 1854 was an amendment of the old law, and it provided that any company which was organized under the law of 1848 might act under the new law, and obtain enlarged powers thereby. The Western Union, under its old name, passed resolutions and continued its existence under the law of 1854. It filed a certificate, but no articles of association were filed, as is contemplated by the act. Consequently, if the Western Union has any articles of association whatsoever they are the old articles of association under the act of 1848. All this bears upon the power of increase in capital stock, for no law contemplating the increase of capital stock was passed until 1875, when Sec. 8 of the law of 1848 was amended. He read the law of 1870, and contended that no provision was made for increasing the capital stock, although

CONSOLIDATIONS WERE PERMITTED,

the property absorbed to be paid for lawfully, and with certain formalities. The only power the Western Union has ever had to increase its capital stock was that conferred by the act of 1848. If on its reorganization it did not readopt its old articles of association, then it has none at all. Under those articles its increases of stock down to 1875 were illegal. Referring to the statute of limitations, Gen. Barlow said if the evidence placed before the Attorney-General warranted the granting of a suit, the plea of the statute ought not to interfere with that end. In any event he did not regard this as a case in which the pleading of statute ought to have effect. These infractions of the law were continuing, and it was no defense that they had extended back for years. No wrong could ripen into right by virtue of the statute of limitations.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

THE WESTERN UNION PRONOUNCES THE DOOM OF THE BUCKET-SHOPS.

The death-knell of the "bucket-shops" in the city was proclaimed yesterday at a conference held between a committee of the Board of Trade and Col. Clowry, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. As far back as last spring a committee was appointed by the Board of Trade to protest against the bucket-shops receiving the grain market quotations from the board and posting them, on the ground that it was an interference with the prerogatives of members of the board, of brokers, and other legitimate dealers. The result of the conference was that the bucket-shop proprietors refrained from posting the quotations for awhile, being enjoined by the telegraph company, but it was not long before the injunction was set aside as naught and the agreement was being evaded with impunity. This led to another conference, the appointment of another committee, and, as the result of a series of interviews, the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade directed the following letter to be written, which explains itself:

BOARD OF TRADE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—*Col. R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago*—DEAR SIR: I am directed by vote of the Board of Directors of this board to inform all telegraph companies having connection with the Exchange-room of the board that, owing to the recognized injury to the business of our members by the constant transmission from the Exchange-room of current market quotations and other information calculated to promote trading, and which in fact largely forms the basis of the trading by parties in no way contributing to the support of the board, notably to such individuals or organizations as maintain what are known as "bucket-shops," and that the extent to which the species of trading alluded to has become an unmitigated evil of great magnitude, this board has decided and so ordered that after the 1st day of January, 1883, it will not permit any person to act as market reporter upon the floor of the Exchange for the supplying of information to be used by any telegraph company which at that time or subsequently communicates such information to any person or organization to be used by the so-called "bucket-shops," whether located in this city or elsewhere. Very respectfully, CHARLES RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Mr. Clowry, upon receiving the above, laid it before his company, and, getting its views, yesterday called upon the committee in question and gave them his decision. He told them that he was heartily in sympathy with the movement, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company would coöperate in carrying out the wishes of the board in the matter. Further than this, he assured the committee that the rule would be made to apply not only to the bucket-shops, but also to what is known as the Open Board of Trade, and that after Jan. 1 no reports or quotations would be transmitted by his company from the board rooms to any other than members of the board who were recognized as complying with its regulations as to commissions and quantities in all deals.

After the meeting or conference Col. Clowry caused copies of the letter to be sent to the bucket-shops and also to members of the board, and to a reporter he said the effect of the agreement reached would be to cut off the facilities of all dealers for getting the markets except the regular brokers or members of the Board of Trade. The bucket-shops would have to close, and their patrons would be compelled to make their deals in accordance with the rules of the board, which he thought would be to their pecuniary advantage. The change would certainly be to the advantage of the board, and also to his company, he thought, and though it might appear otherwise to the public, the fact was that the friendliest relations had existed between him and the board, and that they had always understood one another. The agreement will not only affect the eleven bucket-shops in the city and the Open Board of Trade, but it will also affect similar establishments throughout the country. It will not, however, cut off what is known as the "ticker reports," but these are so slow in their action as to be unavailable for the purposes of rival concerns.

"KATONCA" MEDICINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Thomas Edwards, of Chicago, and wife, accompanied by nine Indians and Edwards' son, who had been a cowboy, Billy Brady, the "Big-Medicineman," and others, under the name of "The Warm Spring Medicine Company," started out selling "Katonca," a medicine prepared by them. They arrived in Troy Oct. 1, and did a good paying business. Owing to bad management the funds ran behind, and Edwards has disappeared, leaving his wife and stock in trade, and it is supposed he has returned to Chicago. As Mrs. Edwards had furnished the capital—$1,300—she was nearly broken hearted at her treatment. Today she and Brady are missing, and a Troy hotel proprietor is mourning the loss of a board bill.

ART IN MILWAUKEE.

Formal Opening of the Museum of Fine Arts—The Treasures It Contains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—The formal opening of the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Arts took place this evening. The museum was incorporated under the law of Wisconsin in July last. The following is the list of incorporators: Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Frances A. Crosby, W. H. Sherman, W. H. Metcalf, William Plankinton, Caspar Hennecke, Jennie W. Pereles, Frank Siller, C. A. Hamilton, R. D. Torrey, Isabel N. Dana, Ellen D. Bacon, Emma L. Johnson, W. J. Conway, and W. W. Wright. The permanent exhibit now includes fifty oil-paintings by the leading artists of the day, including several on which enormous prices are set, and about eighty valuable etchings and engravings. Added to these are thirty-seven old engravings and etchings from 1423 to 1763, illustrating the early history of wood and copper engraving and etching. Included in the museum's collection are several original Rembrandts, Dureres, and Leydens, and prints by Chauvel, Torchi, Raimondi, Bicknell, Marchesi, and other famous masters. Bierstadt's, Dupre's, and Casilear's works occupy prominent places in the collection. The museum is located in the magnificent room set apart for the purpose in the Exposition Building. The great wealth and high social standing of those connected with the management of the museum tended to make the opening one of the most brilliant and significant society and art events in the history of the entire Northwest. In spite of the bitter cold weather an unexpectedly large and brilliant gathering was present. The rooms are admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are intended, and the pictures are hung with faultless taste. An hour was devoted to an examination of the collections, a fine orchestra meantime discoursing music in an adjoining hall. The Hon. Charles L. Colby, acting President of the association, then delivered the formal address, declaring the museum to be open to the public. He welcomed the patrons of art, sketched the history and objects of the association, and closed with an eloquent oration on "The Ideal." W. P. McLaren followed with an address, dwelling on the progress of the art-idea in this community, alluding to the fact that some of his hearers would remember when only a few frame houses marked the spot where the city now stands; traced the growth and progress of the community up to the point when this magnificent gallery of art was opened; and closed by prophesying the time when a fine building for the exclusive use of the museum would be necessary. James MacAllister, Superintendent of Public Schools, delivered an oration on "The Influence of Art as Applied to Popular Education," and the exercises closed with music. The opening of the museum is universally regarded as marking an important era in the history of the city, as the collections and surroundings are not equaled in any city west of Cincinnati.

WOMEN AT CLINICS.

The Objections of the Male Students of Kingston College to Female Students—The Difficulty Settled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 15.—The medical students held a meeting and decided that unless their demands are fully complied with they will, after Christmas, attend the lectures in Trinity College, Toronto. The latter college will accept them upon making a declaration that they had attended the college here, and allow for the session so far as advanced. In a letter sent by the students to the faculty they contend: "1. That the attendance of female students has prevented gentlemen from coming here who would otherwise have done so, who are now attending other colleges. 2. The the fact that females can procure degrees from the college tends to lower the standing of graduates; that such has been brought very unpleasantly under the notice of the gentlemen now attending classes. 3. That clinical lectures are of the utmost importance to students; that in the past too little attention has been paid to them in this college; that this little, owing to the attendance of females, has been reduced until but one clinic is received per week. 4. That the important part of the doctor's work is connected with diseases in lecturing upon which gentlemen speaking before female students are compelled, out of respect to the supposed modesty of the females, either to touch lightly or pass entirely over; that such has been the case during the past session, and must be as long as females are admitted as students."

They have no objection to females studying medicine if they see fit. They have, however, for the reasons mentioned, decided objections to studying at and taking degrees from the same college. The faculty, through the Registrar, made the following reply, which the students have termed an insult: "I have been instructed by the medical faculty to return to you the inclosed document as not being respectful. The faculty also desire it to be distinctly understood that the government of the college belongs exclusively to the Professors and not to the students."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 15—10 p. m.—A deputation of citizens called on the Medical College authorities tonight, and through their efforts the difficulty with the students has been arranged. The faculty agreed that the education of the lady students should be carried on entirely separate, and when they complete their studies no others are to be admitted to the university. The students felt quite elated over their victory, and indulged in a little sport at the conclusion of the conference.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

The Rt.-Rev. John Tuigg, Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, Not Expected to Live Many Hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—It was announced this evening that the Rt.-Rev. John Tuigg, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburg, was not expected to live many hours. It was not generally known that he was sick, and the intelligence of his critical condition thus flashed upon the community was a shock to all classes and conditions of our people, for the Bishop is held in high esteem by Protestants as well as Catholics. The illness came upon him suddenly yesterday morning. He celebrated early mass in apparent good health, but while partaking of his morning meal, he not feeling well, excused himself and retired to his room. Father Murray and those who were with him wished to send for medical assistance. The Bishop objected, saying he was not seriously ill and would soon recover. Two physicians were sent for, however. When they arrived the Bishop was found leaning back in his chair in apparent ease, but on examination it was found that he was in a partial stupor. The physicians recognizing the seat of trouble to be the heart adopted prompt measures to save the patient's life. His condition improved somewhat during the night, but he suffered a relapse today. He is still alive, but is very low, with scarcely any hope of his recovery. His brother, a merchant in New York, and a sister, the Mother Superior of a large convent in the same city, were telegraphed for, and are now at his bedside. Bishop Tuigg is a native of County Cork, Ireland, where he was born in 1820. His first appointment after his ordination in 1850 was assistant priest at St. Paul Cathedral in this city. He officiated there until 1852, when at the laying out of Altoona by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Father Tuigg was sent to Altoona to organize the Catholics of that place into a parish. He did so, and for twenty-five years following served the St. John's congregation of Altoona as their pastor. In January, 1876, the See of Pittsburg was divided and the See of Allegheny created, with the Rt.-Rev. Michael Domenec as the Bishop. At the same time Father Tuigg was made Bishop of Pittsburg and was consecrated on March 19, 1876. Before the death of Bishop Domenec in 1878, and while he was abroad, the See of Allegheny was placed under the charge of the Bishop of Pittsburg, and thus it still continues, Bishop Tuigg governing both sees as if they were one.

A MANIAC'S DEED.

A Man Discharged from an Insane Asylum as Cured Murders His Father-in-Law and Dangerously Wounds His Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Va., Dec. 15.—Allen Dever, who a short time since was released from the lunatic asylum at Staunton as cured, today murdered his father-in-law and dangerously wounded his wife, in the eastern part of this county. The details are sickening. Since his release from the asylum he has been quiet. This morning after breakfast, while his wife was in the dining-room, he entered, and, taking a big knife from his pocket, began to whet it on his shoe. She asked him what he intended doing, and he replied that he would soon show her. There was a maniacal look in his eyes, and she, in fear, started for the door, when he sprang upon her and plunged the knife into her back below the shoulder-blade. She screamed and her father rushed into the room, whereupon Dever made at him with the knife, saying: "We will all die together." His father-in-law, Mr. Paynter, at this ran from him, but Dever followed, stabbing him in the back. As he ran a fence was reached, when Mr. Paynter jumped over, but just as he was in the act his pursuer thrust the knife into him so deeply that it remained embedded in the wound. Paynter, after crossing the fence, ran seventy yards and fell from loss of blood. Dever returned to the house, when the alarm was given, and a posse of men from the iron works attempted to capture him. He barricaded himself in the house, and swore he would kill whoever entered, and it was only when he had been shot in the leg that he could be captured. He had five revolvers on his person. Mr. Paynter died in a few hours. Dover's wife is in a precarious condition.

CUTICURA THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER RESOLVENT

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning. (He's a painter.) At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, suffering great continued itching and stinging. Purchased your remedies; used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Foster, Druggists, Keene, N. H.

MOTHER DIED FROM IT.

J. W. Adams, Newark, O., says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case salt rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally."

PSORIASIS.

H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, until cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

MRS. WM. PELLINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' PLASTERS

100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for pain and weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

FINEST ENGLISH TROUSERINGS TO ORDER, $8, $10, $12.

A very choice and extensive variety of Foreign & Domestic Fabrics FOR Overcoatings & Suitings, TO ORDER from $20 to $40, In all styles to suit the most fastidious.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. COR. CLARK & ADAMS-STS., OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

Samples and rules for self-measurement, with fashion book, sent by mail everywhere. Branch Stores in ALL the principal cities.

BARGAINS IN READY-MADE Overcoats, Suits, & Pants, FOR Men, Youths, Boys, & Children, AT NICOLL, The Tailor, READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, Lakeside Building.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPT.

SPECIALTIES. Initial H'ndkerchiefs FANCY BORDERS, ONLY 23 CENTS.

Initial Suspenders, ONLY 39 Cts. a Pair AT NICOLL, The Tailor, GENTS' FURNISHING DEPT., Lakeside Building, S. W. Cor. Clark & Adams-sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

RAILROADS.

Northwestern Percentages Yet to Be Agreed upon by the Warring Lines.

The Illinois Central Still Keeping Up the Fight on Omaha Rates.

Final Nullification of the Immigrant Agreement by All the Western Roads.

Retaliatory Measures Threatened Should the Lackawanna Continue to Cut Western Rates.

A Lively Passenger-Rate War Inaugurated by the Denver & Rio Grande.

Mr. Cable, of the Rock Island, Denies the Report that Percentages on East-Bound Business from Minneapolis and St. Paul Have Been Agreed Upon—The Illinois Central Still Fighting.

Mr. R. St. John, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, yesterday received the following dispatch from General-Manager R. R. Cable regarding the report that the Rock Island had accepted 25 per cent of the Minneapolis east-bound business and 14 per cent of the St. Paul business: "There is no truth in the report as to percentage, and you can so state. I would not agree to cut off commissions in any direction. The other parties wanted to do so. In the passenger matter we all get what we can and keep it. I will be at home Saturday morning."

It is understood that the General Managers of the various Northwestern roads will meet in this city Tuesday to agree upon the details for carrying out the agreement made in New York. From this it would appear that no definite arrangements regarding the division of the St. Paul and Minneapolis traffic have been made.

The Illinois Central Railroad still continues to charge war rates on Omaha business, and also on Sioux City business. The Illinois Central people say that the Northwestern roads must agree to respect Illinois Central points before they will give up the fight. Their grievance, they say, is not of recent origin. The Northwestern roads, they say, have been cutting into the Illinois Central territory in Iowa, and made business unprofitable from such points. This, they say, will have to be stopped, or the war, as far as the Illinois Central is concerned, will go on.

A Stupid Blunder Rectified—The Western Association Roads Will Continue to Charge Emigrant Rates on Such Business Coming from the Pacific Coast.

At the meeting of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12, 1882, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this association be instructed to notify the Pacific coast lines that from and after Jan. 1, 1883, all lines running east from Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Pacific Junction, and Council Bluffs will demand their proper proportion of rates based on second-class rates from said points to all points east thereof, on all second class, third class, and emigrant tickets from the Pacific coast.

The above resolution was passed with the understanding that it would be inoperative unless the unanimous assent of all lines interested was obtained. Secretary W. H. Dixon now informs the roads in the Western Association that this unanimous assent to the resolution could not be obtained, and it is therefore void and inoperative.

The resolution would never have been passed but for the action taken by the roads east of Chicago and St. Louis in demanding the highest second-class proportions on all second class, third class, and emigrant tickets from the Pacific coast on and after Jan. 1, 1883, and through a request made by Commissioner Fink that the roads in the Western Association should take similar action.

After passing the resolution the roads in the Western Association found that they had acted hastily in the matter and that it would greatly injure the interests of their lines to exact second-class fares on third-class and emigrant business, and therefore a number of the roads refused to give their consent to that action, and consequently the resolution became null and void again. The Eastern lines, as an excuse for their action, claim that there is no real emigrant business coming east from the Pacific coast, and that all such business is virtually second-class, and the railroads are therefore entitled to second-class rates on such business. The Pacific and Western roads deny this, and claim that considerable emigration is coming East from the Pacific coast, most of which is going back to Europe. Much of this business would be diverted if second-class rates were charged by the rail lines, as there is considerable competition for this class of business via the Pacific Mail Steamship Line to New York. Besides, it is reported that arrangements have been perfected by which emigrants will be taken from the Pacific via the Southern Pacific to New Orleans and thence by steamer to Liverpool at a $50 rate from San Francisco to Liverpool. To advance the all-rail rate now, it is claimed, would simply force the business into the hands of these rival lines. The Western as well as the Pacific coast roads hope that the Eastern lines will reconsider their action also and restore the old emigrant rates.

No Mention to Be Made of Differential Fares in Advertising.

Commissioner Fink announces that at the meeting of the Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee held in New York Dec. 5 to 9, the following action was taken regarding advertising differential fares:

"WHEREAS, This committee recognizes the importance of advertising the differential fares now in effect, and in order to secure uniformity in said advertisements as well as to confine them within the rules of this committee it is hereby

"*Resolved*, That all matter advertising such fares shall be submitted to the local committees for approval, and in case of disagreement the question at issue is to be submitted to the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee, and no advertisements shall be distributed until they have received the approval of the local committees, or, in case of failure, the approval of the Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee. It is further agreed that no mention shall be made of differential fares in newspaper advertisements."

Alleged Financial Embarrassment of the Atlantic & Pacific.

A dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., dated Dec. 13, says: The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad is in great financial embarrassment, the cause of which is yet a matter of mere conjecture, but of deep interest to the people of Albuquerque. The company has not paid its large contractors for several months past, and they have been dipping into their own pockets freely to pay their sub-contractors. To their repeated demands for their money President H. W. Smith made the repeated excuse that he was expecting money, and at different times threw them a sop in the way of a few thousand dollars apiece. The whole amount owing by the road to its tieing, grading, and railing contractors is nearly $1,000,000, and the less wealthy of them have been seriously embarrassed by the failure to recover their pay. President Smith went to Boston several days ago, and hearing nothing from him, and becoming tired of waiting, the contractors brought the matter to issue. J. M. Latta, tie contractor, yesterday filed a mechanic's lien upon all the company's property in Arizona for $225,000, and five other heavy creditors telegraphed to President Smith that unless the money due them was paid within three days they would attach all the property of the road. John R. Price, the largest tie contractor of the lot, states that the difficulty in the payment arises from the fact that the bonds of the road were a year ago pawned to a syndicate for 30 per cent of their value to raise money for construction, the understanding being that they should be returned to the road upon payment if they advanced a certain interest. Morgan's recent trip to Europe failed to place the bonds, and consequently the treasury is empty, and the Central Bank, which has been carrying the road's paper heavily, received telegraphic notification today that $50,000 had been placed to its credit. The road has its track laid now 500 miles from Albuquerque to Chiro Cañon, Arizona, seventy miles from the Colorado River, the proposed junction with the Southern Pacific. The road is being operated 400 miles from here. For the last 200 miles no bonds have been issued. This part was visited and examined last week by the Government Commissioners, but has not yet been accepted.

The Wisconsin Central's New Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Line Will Be Formally Opened Next Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—Next Monday the formal opening of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company's new line, known as the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Line, will take place. This event will be an affair of great commercial importance to this city, as well as a matter of great interest to the traveling public. The work on the new line has been driven forward with great rapidity, the whole having been accomplished by an enormous force of workmen since the 1st of last June. The total length of the new line is sixty-five miles. It has been constructed in the most approved manner, with all-steel rails, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000. About $25,000 has also been expended in buildings, and five new sleepers have been built at a cost of $65,000. In order to construct the road legally it was necessary to form a new company. This company was made up of gentlemen interested in the Wisconsin Central management, and is composed of the following-named persons, all belonging in Milwaukee: Milo P. Jewett, J. H. Colby, W. S. Fitch, Howard Morris, and William Merrill. The entire present mileage of the Wisconsin Central is 481 miles. An extension of ten miles is under contract, and arrangements are making for further extensions and spurs the aggregate length of which will be about fifty miles. The new line traverses Winnebago, Outagamie, Waupaca, Fond du Lac, Dodge, and Washington Counties.

The Tribulations of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—In the suit of Mabel E. French, one of the floating-debt creditors of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, for the appointment of a Receiver, an additional paragraph was filed today setting up that the lease of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western provided for payment of interest by the latter; that the trustees have gotten the interest by application to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western; further, that there were $259,000 in the hands of the officers which had been received on the lease; that they were bondholders, and, as bondholders, required the trustees to take possession of the road because of failure to pay interest, and the same individuals, as officers of the road, made assignments of the assets and property to the trustees, and that the money received had not been paid to creditors nor used in defraying expenses of the company; therefore, demand was made that the conveyance be set aside as fraudulent, and that the Circuit Court subject the property to payment of plaintiff's judgment.

The Indianapolis & Springfield to Be Built in the Interest of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—It is believed that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago management will extend its aid to secure the construction of so much of the Indianapolis & Springfield Road as will ever be built, and that when it is completed it will be operated by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago as one of its branch lines in order to compete with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois for the Chicago coal business from Clay County, Indiana. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is compelled to use the Vandalia Line from Greencastle to Brazil, and pay it an arbitrary rate. The proposed Indianapolis & Springfield crosses the New Albany Road at Bainbridge and penetrates the coal-field. Arrangements have been made to build that part of the line twenty miles west of Bainbridge, and its construction will be undertaken by the Crawford syndicate, which has just completed and turned over to the New Albany management the Chicago & Indianapolis Air-Line. This extension will give the New Albany a much shorter line to the coal-fields, and enable it to better struggle against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern's Recent Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—Col. William Bailey, President of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad, was in the city today, and verifies the report that the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road has extended its line from Forrest City to Helena by the purchase of the Iron Mountain & Helena. The Iron Mountain & Helena was recently sold by the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company to Col. Bailey, who is also First Vice-President of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. Col. Bailey also stated that the division of the Iron Mountain & Helena between Helena and Forrest City had just been sold to the Gould management to connect at Forrest City with the line recently built from Knoble, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. All the work under control of the Iron Mountain & Helena franchise north of Forrest City is still retained by the Kansas City Southern, of which Col. Bailey is also President, and will be pushed to completion next spring between Kansas City and Osceola, a distance of 128 miles.

Trying to Oust Eads from the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Receivership.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—Information has been received here which is claimed to be authentic that the bondholders of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road are making strong efforts to oust Receiver Eads and make room for the ex-General-Manager, Charles Howard. Mr. Eads reports that it will require $315,000 to put the road in good shape, and says he can and will do nothing until the money is forthcoming. Whereupon the bondholders entered objections and brought forward Howard, who claims he can put the road in running order for $80,000 to $40,000. Howard is also a bondholder, and his selection is being urged, it is said, by the Corbin faction. The creditors oppose removing it from Eads' hands and placing it under the control of the old faction.

The Omaha Surely Gobbled by the Northwestern.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—It is a fact settled beyond dispute that the Omaha Company has passed into the control of the Northwestern, but all statements of how this transfer of control is to be completed—whether by lease or consolidation—and all statements of what officers are to resign and what new ones to take their places are premature. There has been nothing done as to any of these details yet. Even the question of how control is to be transferred to the Northwestern—whether by lease or consolidation—will not be decided for some weeks. The Omaha Company holds a meeting, at which some of the preliminary work toward these ends may be accomplished. Northwestern, as a company, has taken no action yet.

Protest by the Wabash Against Paying County Taxes in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 15.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday it was represented by J. M. Brown, County-Attorney, that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad had enjoined the Auditor of Allen County from collecting their tax assessments for the county and city, claiming that the same was erroneous, and that only the State Board of Equalization could assess them. The merits of the case will be tried on the 23d inst. at Ft. Wayne, and the attorney advised the board to send some one from this county to protect her interests. Mr. Brown was ordered to be present on behalf of Miami County.

War Threatened on Account of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Having Cut Rates to the West.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The *Journal* will say in the morning that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad having cut the Western rate on sugar to 25 cents, the Grand Trunk and other Eastern railroads threaten to retaliate if rates are not raised. The matter was referred to Commissioner Fink. So far this cutting has been confined to the fourth class. It is understood that as soon as the road perfects its plans other classes of freight will be cut.

A Railway Passenger-Rate War in Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 15.—The Denver & Rio Grande Railway makes a cut in rates this morning between Denver and Pueblo. Tickets will be sold on the noon train for 70 cents. The regular fare is $10. Competition with the Denver & New Orleans is the cause of the reduction.

Philadelphia & Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—At the meeting of Directors of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Thursday, it is said Gowen presented a plan for taking the properties out of the hands of Receivers, supplementing it with the statement that the earnings of the company were sufficient to warrant this.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. George N. Mills, Land Commissioner of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the Land Department of his road.

The Wabash train from St. Louis due here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock arrived five hours late, having been delayed by a freight-train, the locomotive of which was frozen in.

The Pennsylvania and Pan-Handle roads will sell excursion tickets on Christmas and New Year between all stations on their lines at greatly reduced rates. The tickets will be sold Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25; also Dec. 29, 30, 31, 1882, and Jan. 1, 1883; good to return until Jan. 3, 1883, inclusive.

Mr. A. L. Mohler, General Freight Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, informs patrons and connecting lines that his company has assumed control of the line running North from Casselton to Mayville, D. T., formerly owned and operated by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and embracing the following stations: Casselton, Amenia, Arthur, Hunter, Greenfield, Blanchard, Murray, and Mayville.

Mr. C. C. Wheeler, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, has as yet given no official notice of his declination of the position of arbitrator of the western pools, to which he was elected a few weeks ago. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. Wheeler will not accept the position. He is expected here from the East in a day or two, when he will undoubtedly give official notice that he declines to accept the position. It is generally believed now that Mr. E. P. Vining, Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific, will be offered the position of arbitrator. Mr. Vining would undoubtedly have accepted the position had it been tendered him in the first place, but it is doubtful whether he will accept it now.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad (Pan-Handle) announces that, commencing Monday, Dec. 18, it will run special fast trains between Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville. The fast train leaves the West Side passenger depot daily, except Sunday, at 9:10 a. m., and arrives at Indianapolis at 3:50 p. m., Louisville 7:25 p. m., and Cincinnati 7:14 p. m. Returning, the train leaves Louisville at 8:25 a. m., Cincinnati 8:24 a. m., Indianapolis 11:25 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 5:55 p. m.

The Chicago & Grand Southern Railroad is the name of a new road which is being built from Hammond, Ind., to Brazil, Ind., a distance of 160 miles. The road penetrates a rich coal region. About sixty miles of track is said to be already laid, and the builders expect to have the rest laid by spring. The road will enter Chicago over the Western Indiana tracks. Rumors are current that when completed it will be absorbed by one of the present roads. Mr. William A. Starin, of Chicago, is the President.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has just appointed the following new agents: G. A. Henry, Goshen, Ind., vice D. G. Sutlin, transferred; W. Q. Warner, Coldwater, Mich., vice G. A. Henry, transferred; A. M. Grant, Bryan, Mich., vice W. C. Warner, transferred; B. M. Henry, Millersburg, Mich., vice A. M. Grant, transferred; L. S. Ketchum, Osseo, Mich., vice B. M. Henry, transferred; W. B. Sudborough, Riga, Mich., vice H. A. Sudborough, transferred; Charles McKerlie, Grosvenor, Mich., vice W. B. Sudborough, transferred; F. B. Perableau, Holland, Mich. The agency at Palmyra has been discontinued.

THE GLASS-BLOWERS.

The Manufacturers in the East Filling the Places of the Striking Workmen with Men from Belgium.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—The discontent among the striking glass-blowers of South Jersey is spreading. The men recently imported from Belgium and engaged at the factories at Malaga have shown such proficiency in the trade that yesterday morning meetings were held by the malcontents at Glassboro, Bridgeton, Woodbury, Quinton Bridge, and Millville, and at each meeting resolutions were passed requesting the Executive Committee of the Glass-Blowers' Union to use vigorous measures in securing the retirement of the Belgians. On the late train last night an additional number of Belgians arrived from the New York and were escorted to their temporary lodgings by a detail of special police and Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff and a force of thirty men will remain at Malaga from Saturday night until Monday, and longer if necessary. Lieut. Dubers, of Woodbury, said that he was requested by the Deputy Sheriff to organize his military company and hold his men in readiness to proceed to Malaga. He complied with this demand, and his men now report every night. The interests involved in this struggle are great. The Amalgamated Association of Window-Glass Manufacturers of America is divided into three districts. The first comprises the West, with its centre at Pittsburg; the second Eastern, New York, with headquarters in Boston; and the third includes the South, East Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Until recently the Window-Glass Blowers' Association conformed to the regulations of the Manufacturers' Association. Some time ago a National organization was formed of blowers and the old lines of districts removed. In consequence of the difference in the state of the trade the skilled labor in the glass-works of the Western District were paid 25 per cent more wages than the men of the Southern District. In August last the National Association of Glass-Blowers demanded that the wages of the men in this section of the country should be increased to the amount paid in the West. By this demand fifteen large firms were affected in South Jersey, three in Baltimore, and one in Morristown. The union was informed that the cost of production in this section of the country was 18 per cent greater than in the West, in consequence of the price of coal, etc., and that their demands could not be complied with. On the 1st of September the union men left the mills in all of the places named. The Glass-Blowers' Association is composed only of those men recognized as skilled workmen. They number about 700 in this district, but consequent upon their strike 1,300 unskilled laborers were thrown out of employment. The union men had been supported by their association, but the laborers have been left to shift as best they could. Shortly after the strike three of the firms yielded to the demands of the men and resumed work. The thirteen others, however, continued closed, and over $2,000,000 of invested capital has lain idle over three months. The glass-blowers when employed earn good wages. At the rates paid before the strike the mechanics in the different branches averaged a salary of $125 a month, while the cutters of lighter and inferior worked earned from $25 to $50 a week. During the strike it has cost the general union $10,500 for the support of the men, while the loss in wages approaches $362,500, exclusive of the loss to the laborers, which will amount to $67,000. The manufacturers say that if the Belgians prove satisfactory, and there is every evidence that they will, by the 1st of March the entire works of the district will be running on full time, and as there is no room for the strikers elsewhere they will likely be compelled to find work in another field.

A RECREANT LOVER.

His Precipitate Flight from a Former Sweetheart, Who Had Blood in Her Eye and a Revolver in Her Hand.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 15.—A highly sensational affair occurred this afternoon, the participants being well connected, which has occasioned considerable gossip in business and social circles. For some time trouble has been brewing between a school-teacher, Miss Annie Stuart, of this city, and Mr. Charles M. Wetzel, an attorney. Miss Stuart alleges that Mr. Wetzel is her betrothed, and the faithless young limb of the law having grown tired of her caresses has of late been giving his attentions to another highly respectable young lady of the city. Miss Stuart has grown desperate and despondent, and in her jealous frenzy has endeavored in every way to win her lover back to her heart. Not succeeding in this, she plotted against her lover, and secured the services of a relative, Mr. Teegarduer, in her behalf. The latter gentleman made a business appointment with the attorney to meet him at 'Squire Smart's residence, across the Wabash, in Illinois, where he ostensibly had some deeds to convey to a mythical party. Wetzel kept the appointment promptly, but, to his dismay, was met at the door by his discarded sweetheart, who stoutly asserted that Wetzel should marry her. A friend had secured the girl a marriage-license in Lawrenceville. Wetzel refused to comply with the girl's request. She then drew a revolver upon him, when he started into a run, which resulted in a lively race across the river bridge, over half a mile. But the girl was not fleet-footed enough for her recreant lover, who escaped her and left the city for parts unknown. The young lady is determined and means vengeance. The affair creates much excitement.

SALE OF A WIFE.

A Farmer in North Carolina Sells His Wife to a Neighbor for $500, and Then Moves Away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Intelligence reaches here that the people of Stokes County, in this State, are very much excited over the discovery of the actual sale by one man of his wife to another. Alfred Jenkins, the owner of a farm in that section, a few days since sold his wife to Noah M. Glidewell, a neighboring farmer, for $500. He then sold his little farm and moved away, leaving Glidewell in quiet possession of the newly-purchased wife. The transfer of the wife from one man to another was done as though the man had simply swapped horses. The original owner and Glidewell were neighbors. Jenkins in conversation said he wanted to move away, and was not able to take his wife. Glidewell said he was himself tired of living without a wife, and was willing to buy her if Jenkins would be willing to sell her. The latter named $500, and after further conversation the transfer was agreed upon. Mrs. Jenkins was consulted, and cheerfully agreed to the sale. She at once took up her effects and went to Glidewell's house, where she is now living, and seems perfectly contented with her new husband and home.

LAID IN THE TOMB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—Capt. Joe Richards was buried today with military honors by his old company, the Cleveland Greys. At least 5,000 persons were present at the funeral services, which were impressive beyond description. During the morning the remains lay in state in the city armory, the coffin being walled on three sides by the floral pieces sent by friends of the deceased. The funeral services were conducted in the armory, the Greys' Chaplain, Dr. Charles S. Pomeroy, of the Second Presbyterian Church, officiating. The body was carried to the Richards family vault in the Erie Street Cemetery by Capt. Paddock, Lieuts. Ensworth and Tibbits, and Sergts. McLeod, Johnson, and Clark, all pioneers of the Greys and old war comrades of Capt. Richards.

OPPOSED TO A CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 15.—The Rev. D. F. Hough, late Superior of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Pueblo, has been replaced by an Italian priest, apparently without cause. There is great commotion among the people of his faith in consequence, and they have with much positiveness declared that they will not submit. They have taken possession of their churches in the city and announce their intention of holding them until Father Hough is reinstated. The Italian is a stranger, while his predecessor has built up the parish and won a firm place in the hearts of his people.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

The Case of James Leighton Gilmore—Twice Sentenced by the Court.

Five Times Respited—Seven Different Days for Execution—Hanged—John Redd.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 15.—James Leighton Gilmore, the young Ohio man, was hanged here in the jail-yard this afternoon. The hanging was private, only officers and reporters being admitted. The President yesterday declined to interfere, and Gilmore this morning gave up all hope.

One of the most persistent and determined struggles for life was made in this case on the part of Gilmore's friends. Gilmore was twice sentenced by Judge Moody, of the Black Hills District, respited once by President Arthur and four times by Gov. Ordway. In June, 1879, Gilmore, whose various aliases were James Leighton, James Halstead, James May, Teddy Reed, and Wild Jimmy, was connected with a freighting-outfit on the trail through the Big Sioux reservation from Deadwood to Fort Pierre. The train was under Al Ayers, and had in it about seventeen men, including three or four Mexicans. One of these Mexican bull-whackers and James Leighton, as he was then called, one of whose teams followed the other, did not get along well together. About noon on the 14th of June, while at Deadman's Creek, about ninety miles west of Pierre and about seventy-five miles out of Deadwood, they had

A QUARREL,

in which each threatened the other. Leighton was heard to say to the Mexican, whose name was Bicente Ortez or Bitheute Ortez, that if he bothered his cattle again he would shoot or kill him. At about sundown, when they were forming the corral for the night, they had more trouble, and Leighton went to a wagon a few rods distant, got a revolver, and fired two or three times at Ortez, who was so badly wounded that he died the next day.

Leighton then siezed a gun and a bridle and started off. But Al Ayers, who did not fancy losing the property, to say nothing about a horse, drew a bead on Leighton and told him to drop the gun and bridle, which was promptly done. Leighton then went a short distance, when two of the men went and brought him back. That night or the next morning

THEY TOOK A VOTE

whether they should hold Leighton, take him to Pierre, and hand him over to the authorities. Ayers told his men that he was already short two or three men, that he himself was ill, and that he could not hold Leighton unless they were willing and would help to do so. The result was that Leighton was allowed to escape.

He got to Fort Pierre in advance of the train, and thence he came down to Yankton, where he remained about six weeks. After this he went to Rosebud Agency, and was there about three months under the name of

TEDDY REED.

He then went to Fort Niobrara, where he drove a six-mule team for a while, and for about a year kept a saloon and dive three miles from the fort.

In May, 1881, he went to Pierre, where he was identified, arrested, and brought here. While at Sioux City, it is said that a revolver was dropped into his overcoat pocket. The Deputy-Marshal afterwards noticed the heavy appearance of the coat and put his hand in and pulled out the weapon. Thereupon Leighton said to the Deputy it was lucky for him that he found that revolver, as he intended to kill him the instant his hands were free. Leighton was subsequently

TAKEN TO DEADWOOD

for trial in the United States District Court, and the case came on in the August term of last year. He had no money to employ counsel, and Messrs. Corson and Thomas were assigned by the court to conduct the defense. The trial was a short one, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on an indictment for murder. The sentence of the court was that the defendant be hanged on the 19th day of November. When asked by the court whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be given against him, Leighton stepped forward one step, spit on the floor, and replied, "Go on with your funeral, Judge."

The first thing that Gilmore's relatives had heard of him for three or four years was after his trial and conviction, when they received a telegram from the defendant's attorneys asking them to telegraph $500 to take the case to the Supreme Court. Charles B. Gilmore, one of

THE FIVE BROTHERS OF THE DEFENDANT,

went immediately to Deadwood, took measures to have the case carried up, and also began preparations for taking the case before the President.

The case came before the Supreme Court in May, and the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. Upon this decision becoming known the friends of Gilmore made the most strenuous efforts for pardon or commutation of sentence. The family is a very respectable one, and one of the brothers is a Lieutenant in the navy. He is a fine young officer, and for some time past has been stationed at Yokohama, Japan. Through the brother's influence

A LARGE NUMBER OF NAVAL OFFICERS

have united in petitioning for executive clemency. Gov. Foster, Speaker Keifer, and other Ohio Congressmen, and Gov. Kinkead and Senator Jones, of Nevada, and several other well-known public men, have interested themselves in the case. As has been stated, the relatives of Gilmore claim that the young man has never been right in his mind. They have presented thirty affidavits, more or less, of the companions, schoolmates, teachers, and relatives of Gilmore, all of whom affirm that the young man was never considered responsible. The prisoner was resentenced to hang July 8, but the President granted a respit for sixty days. In the latter part of August Attorney-General Brewster requested Gov. Ordway to issue another respit for sixty days, and to send to the department an account of the behavior and bearing of Gilmore.

THE GOVERNOR,

having no absolute knowledge of the case, wrote to John P. Belding, Sheriff at Lawrence County, for the information desired at Washington. Mr. Belding's reply was to the effect that he had no possible doubt of the sanity of Gilmore, and that the prisoner was a tough case. This letter Gov. Ordway sent to the Attorney-General without extended comment, but simply saying that the department had before it the various papers, from which it could form an opinion as to what action to take.

As the matter stood, the execution was to take place on Nov. 8, and it is said that Judge Campbell, the United States Attorney, who was then attending court at Fargo, received papers about 1st of November to the effect that the President had declined to interfere, and that the sentence of the court must be carried out.

On the 6th several telegrams from Gov. Kinkead, Senator Jones, and others were received by Ordway asking for a further respit of forty days. After telegraphing to Washington to learn if the President had decided the matter, and not getting a positive answer, the Governor

GRANTED A RESPIT

for ten days, and then, in compliance with a request from the department, another one for five days, which fixed the execution for Friday, Nov. 24.

On Wednesday the 8th ult. the condemned man narrowly escaped hanging. The gallows had been constructed and Deputy-Marshal Raymond had everything ready for his unpleasant task. The wires connecting the hills with the outside world were down for several hours on Tuesday, and at last, late in the day when connection was once more made, the first message to go over the repaired line was the respit from Gov. Ordway.

Meantime the influential ladies of Deadwood circulated a petition, which was signed pretty much by everybody in the city, asking the President to commute the sentence.

Two or three days before the day fixed for the execution the department once more requested Gov. Ordway to issue a respit, this time for three weeks—thus fixing Dec. 15 as the fatal day.

JOHN REDD, AT SEARLE, ALA.

SEARLE, Ala., Dec. 15.—John Redd (colored) aged 22, was hanged here at noon today for the murder of Lucy Lee, caused by jealousy, in September, 1881. He choked the girl to death, dragged the body through the fields to an old well, and threw it in. He was convicted three times, and narrowly escaped lynching. The execution was private, though a large crowd was in town. Redd said he was ready to die. The drop was over four feet.

A RESPIT AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 15.—The case of A. Farkas, to have been hanged here today, was appealed, and a respit granted.

PETER THOMAS HANGED AT MANSFIELD, LA.

MANSFIELD, La., Dec. 15.—Peter Thomas, colored, was hanged here today in the presence of 2,000 people for the murder of Dick Bright, also colored. The condemned man acknowledged his guilt. Laura Bright, sentenced at the same time as Thomas for participation in the murder of her husband, was respited.

DYING FROM HEMORRHAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—Charles Kring, the murderer of Dora Broemser, is thought to be dying, the physicians saying that his constitution has been utterly broken down by eight years of confinement. One morning about a week ago Kring was found lying in a pool of blood in his cell, and it was found that he had suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs during the night. Since then other hemorrhages have occurred, and Kring is now in a very weak and exhausted state. There seems to be a general weakening of nature, and the lung trouble is very bad. The doctors have instructed that the patient shall be kept perfectly quiet, and that no one be admitted to see him. Even if he survives this attack it is believed he will not be able to live through a long confinement in jail, and a strong point will be made of this in the efforts to have him released on bail.

STARVING TO DEATH.

A Negro Woman in a Kentucky Jail Refuses to Eat, and Declares Her Intention to Starve Herself to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—Confined in the Covington (Ky.) Jail is a colored woman named Mary Cross, who has eaten nothing since the 27th of November. She says she has been treated very badly for a long time, and that she is going to end her hard life by starving herself to death. She is serving out a two years' sentence for shooting at Robert Hemingray, of the Covington Glass-Works. She was born the slave of Noah Patterson, about six miles from Cynthiana, where she remained during the War, when she, in company with several other slave women of the neighborhood, dressed herself in men's clothes and came to Covington, where she has ever since resided. While working for Robert Hemingray as a servant in the house last summer she one day remarked to his little boy: "What would your ma say if she thought I stole a diamond pin?" It was then found that the pin was gone, and she was accused of the theft. She became very angry, and threatened to burn the house down and kill the children, and she was jailed in default of bail to keep the peace. Being released she demanded of Hemingray wages for the time she had been imprisoned, which he refused. Nov. 7 she shot at him five times, but failed to hit him, for which she was sentenced Nov. 27 to twelve months in the county jail and $500 fine. From that time to the present, the Turnkey says, she has taken no kind of nourishment. To a reporter today she said: "For a long time I have lived in Covington, but the peace officers and citizens won't leave me alone. They keep persecuting me to such an extent that I am bound to kill myself. They won't give me a chance to do it with a pistol, so I will starve to death. They can't prevent me from doing that. The last thing I eat was a piece of turkey that my sister brought me. That was on the evening of Nov. 27, and I then made up my mind that I would not eat any mor., and I won't." The reporter asked her if she would not take some oysters, or something nice to drink, when she became furious, saying: "No, sir; you can't tempt me. I tell you I won't eat." Dr. Fenley, of Covington, called to see her yesterday, and tried to get her to take some medicine, but she refused. All efforts to get her to take nourishment have been unsuccessful, and her case is now given up as hopeless. Different physicians have visited her, and they all affirm that she will not live long unless she can be made to eat. When she was first confined she weighed about 200 pounds. Since that time she has lost over fifty pounds. She drinks a small quantity of water every day, which she seems to enjoy.

DEFECTIVE LAWS.

Medical Colleges in Massachusetts May Issue Diplomas to Persons Ignorant of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Bellevue Medical College was brought to public attention again today by proceedings in the United States Commissioner's Court against the corporators and officers for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They were discharged, and there will now probably be criminal libel suits against the only Boston paper which charges them with issuing bogus diplomas. Evidence was offered by the Government today, and not contradicted, to the effect that the "college" had issued degrees and diplomas to individuals grossly ignorant of the theory and practice of medicine, and after a farcical course of instruction covering a few weeks or less. The defendants claimed simply that they were empowered to do all that was alleged by the laws of Massachusetts. It appeared that the institution was legally incorporated, and that according to the corporation laws and its charter, it enjoys all the privileges of other medical colleges. This was admitted by the Government attorney. "We must then sit in judgment upon the law of Massachusetts," commented Commissioner Hallet in rendering his decision. "The State has authorized this college to issue degrees, and it has been done according to legal right. It cannot be argued that the issue is fraudulent any more than an allopath can claim that a homeopathic college issues degrees fraudulently. The law makes the faculty of the college the sole judges of the eligibility of applicants for diplomas. There is no legal restriction, no legal requirement. If the faculty choose to issue degrees to incompetent persons, the laws of Massachusetts authorize it. This is not, therefore, a scheme to defraud under the statute. The defendants are discharged."

"AROUND THE WORLD."

The Kiralfy Brothers Are in a Peck of Trouble in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.—Hubert Heuck filed a petition for damages in the Superior Court this afternoon against the Kiralfy Brothers, asking for judgment in the sum of $3,000 for violation of contract in that the defendants, contrary to agreement, produced "Around the World" at the Grand Opera-House before producing it at plaintiff's theatre. The property of the company was attached this evening. Constable Long served the papers, and between acts started to take an inventory of the trunks, etc., behind the scenes. While in Miss Nerie's dressing-room that lady appeared at the door and demanded what business he had in her room. He replied that he was an officer and showed his badge, but the indignant lady cared nothing for that, and ordered him out. He declined to go until his business was finished, when she became very angry and threatened to kill him if he did not go. Finding that this wild threat had no effect, she screamed out that she would set her dog on him. The canine, it should be understood, is one of the abbreviated kind, weighing about a pound. The screams of the actress brought the entire company to the door of her room, and some of the male members proposed to "slug" the invader. The Constable by this time became a little alarmed, and drawing his revolver backed out of the place. He says one of the actors raised a chair and tried to strike him over the head with it. Quiet having been regained the play went on. The production of "Around the World" at the Grand will not be interfered with by the suit.

MATTHEWS' SUICIDE.

It Was Caused by the Interference of His Parents in His Marital Relations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—The cause of the suicide of young Matthews in Chicago a few days ago leaked out today. His parents, who are well-to-do, respectable people, reside in Allegheny City. The son about a year ago formed the acquaintance of and married a handsome octoroon. This was a severe blow to the parents, who had expected better things of the young man, and they at once set to work to create trouble between the husband and wife, so as to bring about a separation. In this they were unsuccessful. As a last resort they induced the young man to go to Chicago on the plea that he would thus better his financial condition. The wife remained at her home in Allegheny, receiving frequent letters from her husband, all of them couched in terms of fond endearment. Finally he became despondent, and wrote that he would rather die than be separated from the only woman he loved. The next news was that he had committed suicide. The body is now on the way to this city, and the octoroon wife avows her determination to obtain possession of it for burial, even if she has to resort to legal measures. She has considerable property and many friends who have stood by her in her marital trouble. One child is the fruit of their union, a bright little fellow who bears a striking resemblance to his father.

THE PERILS OF WINTER NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—The propeller Michigan has within the last three days made three unsuccessful attempts to reach Grand Haven. She left this port early Wednesday morning, but after being out eight hours ran back and remained in port until 2 o'clock Thursday morning, when she made another start. When about twenty miles off shore the wind began to freshen up and she ran back into the bay, where she remained several hours. Capt. Prindwell, thinking that the weather might clear up, ran into the harbor during the afternoon. The propeller Wisconsin about 11 o'clock last night left for Grand Haven, and was followed a few minutes later by the Michigan. When in midlake a heavy sea was encountered running from the northwest, and Capt. Prindwell not caring to attempt to make Grand Haven Harbor, his craft being deeply laden, put her about and ran back to this port, arriving here at 10 o'clock this morning. A Grand Haven dispatch announces the safe arrival of the Wisconsin at 10 o'clock this morning.

ALLEGED OFFICIAL IRREGULARITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—The grand jury of Fayette County, after an extended session, adjourned and brought indictments for a number of offenses. The principal business before the jury was the investigation of the asylum scandal. Last May Mrs. Rosa Fox was dismissed from the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, where she was assistant matron. She made charges against the matron, Mrs. Thornton, saying she had misappropriated provisions, etc., to her own use, and her relatives. For some time past rumors have been afloat that matters were not in order at the institution, but nothing was developed until Mrs. Fox made her statement. The grand jury after investigation stated that they had discovered divers irregularities—among them, the steward and receiver selling products of the farm to employés, and failing to report the same on the books; also that the steward purchased coal and placed it in the asylum coal, from there to his own house, and the receiver allowed the steward to purchase groceries and supplies from the store-room. The grand jury state that the charges against the matron were sustained. It is expected some new developments may ensue.

THE OIL SPECULATION.

The Standard Oil Company Said to Have Determined to Squeeze Out the Small-Fry Operators—The Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 15.—The market today has been firm and prices have been well sustained. At the opening 40,000 barrels changed hands at 93¾ cents, after which a rapid advance occurred to 94⅝ cents. After a little backward move it reached 94⅝ cents by 10:30, and, after receding a couple of times, again reached that point, remained firm until 11:30, when it bounded up, reaching 95¼ cents in the next ten minutes. By 11:40 96⅞ cents was reached, and prices were pretty well maintained until shortly after 12, when a decline occurred, and the close of the session was recorded as 94½ cents. The afternoon session was a great deal like the morning, but was, if anything, a little firmer, the last transaction being the sale of 20,000 barrels at 94¼ cents, having been as high as 95⅝ cents. The sales of the last fifteen minutes were very large, reaching up in the hundreds of thousands. The sales of the entire day were 2,351,000 barrels. Nearly all trading seems to be done by the giants of the trade, and the smaller ones do not like to carry oil over night, neither do they like to sell short. Their experience recently has been that either way is risky business. To well-informed men in the trade it looks as though the Standard was trying to squeeze out the small fry. As one man put it, "The Standard is no charitable institution, and having interests to protect is bound to protect them. It found that the speculative business was assuming such proportions that it could not control it at a moment's notice, and has taken steps to resume this power by squeezing out the host of small dealers. These big wells make no real difference. They are merely a cover. The monopoly could accomplish its purpose without any aid whatever from them." The Grandin & Kelly well is declining rapidly, and this afternoon the Reno well on the Cooper tract was reported in and dry. Such reports aided the market in keeping firm, as did the fact that some parties were buying up large quantities of certificates and retiring them from market. The wells now agitating the trade are Murphy and the Morck & Schultz on the Cooper tract, and they will probably be in by the first of next week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 15.—The Grandin well in Forest County is weakening rapidly, and is undoubtedly closely related to the Cherry Grove gushers, which started in heavily and fell off to less than medium wells. Today's report from the well had it that during the last twenty-four hours her output was less than 500 barrels, and that the well shows unmistakable signs of decline. This had a cheering effect on the market, which opened strong at 92½ cents, and steadily advanced to 96¼ cents, which was the price quoted at noon. The morning board closed at 94 cents. This afternoon the market was steady, fluctuating between 93¾ and 94⅞ cents, closing firm at 95½ cents. The sales of the day were 3,782,000 barrels.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 15.—Petroleum quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 95⅞ cents; refined, 7½@7⅝ cents, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 15.—Petroleum opened at 93½ cents; highest, 96¼ cents; lowest, 93¾ cents; closed, 95¼ cents; shipments, 38,901; charters, 25,873; runs, 52,451.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

A Change of Venue Obtained by Several of Those Charged with Committing the Outrage on Miss Bond.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Dec. 15.—This being the day set apart by Judge Phillips to hear and pass upon a petition for a change of venue to be presented by four of the parties indicted by the grand jury as participants in the outrage upon Miss Emma Bond, the court-room was well filled early in the morning. After considerable dilatory movements on the part of various attorneys, Judge Thornton read a lengthy petition setting forth many reasons why the defendants should be granted their request. The main reason assigned by them was the fact that a mob had gathered and forcibly taken them from the jail and swung them up. In going over this ground he cited the court to the numerous publications in the papers of this and other places. He followed the reading of this affidavit by a speech. He was followed by Judge Van Diver on the part of the prosecution. These speeches lasted until in the afternoon. The Judge, after a deliberation of a couple of hours, granted their plea for a change, and the case will be called for trial on the 2d day of April next at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. The people are greatly disappointed at this turn of events, believing that this is only a dodge by the defense to wear out the case. It is highly probable that Miss Bond will never be able to attend court here, much less be able to withstand a journey of thirty-five miles from this place to that of trial. The belief that this is only a dodge to defeat the ends of justice is based on the numerous and loud assertions of the defense that they were innocent, and would not ask for either a continuance or a change of venue, and also of the fact that Dr. W. H. Vermilion, who was also indicted for the same offense, is not only willing but anxious to be tried here and at this term of court. It is believed, however, that the prosecution can and will convict the accused whenever and wherever they are tried.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sumatra Tobacco.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—I read today in your valued paper that farmers in the Connecticut Valley and Pennsylvania are agitating for a duty of $1 per pound instead of the present duty of 35 cents per pound on Sumatra tobacco, because "there was more Sumatra tobacco imported in August than there has been in a year before," and because "this tobacco can be used as covers and pay the present duty and yet be cheaper to the manufacturer, as the stalk is so fine that there is very little waste in it as compared with the tobacco raised in this country."

If the above request to the committee is only intended as evidence of the advantages of Sumatra tobacco, the cigar manufacturers must feel grateful for the instruction, and the importers must certainly feel still more grateful for this gratuitous advertisement.

If it is, however, meant as a serious argument to obtain an unheard-of protection, it certainly goes far to show the absurdity of protection carried to an extreme.

Because Sumatra tobacco happens at the present moment to offer an advantage to some manufacturers, stop the import by a prohibitive duty, in order to force the manufacturers to use the Pennsylvania and Connecticut tobacco!

Why go on, gentlemen of Connecticut and Pennsylvania!

There is no doubt that if you prevent the importation of Havana tobacco by a prohibitory duty, there will be an immense increase in the consumption of American-grown tobaccos. Take off all internal revenue, prohibit the importation of Havana, Sumatra, and all foreign tobaccos, and of all imported cigars. The revenue will suffer largely, the manufacturer will profit little, but the grower has no longer to fear any competition. He can pass off any goods he chooses to raise without taking too much care about the cultivation and handling of his crop, for his goods must be used in this country. Competition is impossible. Prices of American tobaccos for home consumption will go up, and the consumer will at the end forcibly smoke not only "a cheap" but in many instances "a nasty" cigar.

Now, if this delightful principle is once adopted for tobacco, there is no reason why all other interests should not have a right to equal protection.

We may, then, yet live to see the satire realized which the French economist, Bastiat, published against the ultra-protectionists of France. At a meeting of all the manufacturers of candles, lamps, etc., it was unanimously resolved to send in a petition to Government in order to secure a well-deserved protection. There was no denying the fact that the sun was carrying on a ruinous competition against all present. They therefore humbly but earnestly requested Government to impose a heavy tax on the sun, and, if that should prove impossible, to levy that same tax upon all windows and inlets by which sunlight was introduced into the houses, so that they might be duly protected against a competition which seriously injured their trade.

I do think that free trade, untimely and unwisely introduced in America as an absolute theory, would prove damaging to the interests of the country, but I do at the same time firmly believe that nothing can be more calculated to prove the absurdity of ultra protection than such theories as propounded by some Connecticut and Pennsylvania tobacco-growers.

AN IMPORTER.

The Commission Rule.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Permit me to present the following as the points involved in the Commission Rule of the Board of Trade, to which exceptions have been taken in your columns:

What is involved in the commission rule? First, a reasonable remuneration for or profit upon the business transacted by the members of the board; second, the value of memberships—which includes the security upon contracts furnished by such value; the improvement of tone and credit of the membership of the board, which is directly the result of such value and, in addition, the individual life-insurance which such value may be fairly said to represent.

We need only recall the fact that previous to the adoption of the rule grain was being received and sold for $1 per car; the business in grain futures was being done at 1-16 of one cent per bushel, and of provisions at proportionately low rates. This cutthroat and ruinous competition began with a few irresponsible members of the board, and through spite and distrust it rapidly spread and was frequently accompanied with the charge that some of those engaged in it were actually stealing from their customers by reporting sales at less than they were made in order to pay the expense of their business and make a living. That the value of memberships depends directly upon this rule was clearly and positively demonstrated in the fact that until its adoption they had but little value. That in the event of its repeal they will be worth less than they were previous to the adoption of the rule seems self evident because the number of memberships was largely increased to supply the demand created by that clause of the rule making a reduced rate of compensation to members of the board, and unless these floating memberships are absorbed in that way they will (perhaps 300 to 500 of them) be thrown upon the market and depress the value to a lower price than they have reached for many years. Would it not also be an act of bad faith towards those who were induced to purchase memberships at high prices in order to obtain this advantage?

Can the members of the board afford to destroy their business and wipe out the value of their property in order to permit a few who have broken their agreement with the association whence they derive their support to escape the just punishment which is thus due for having violated the commission rule?

If the rates of commission made by this rule are not the lowest at which the business can be honestly done with a reasonable profit then reduce them! Let us have no extortion, but as members value their business and their property let them not repeal this rule involving so many vital interests, and which before its adoption was submitted to and approved by the best legal authorities in this State. Let the foolish proposition now before the board be overwhelmingly defeated, and then "let no guilty man escape"!

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

No musical library is complete without a copy of the new Christmas Album of Music, published by S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, and containing 200 pages of vocal and instrumental music. Price, $2, in cloth and gold, or $1.50 in boards.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OPERA.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing Next Monday Evening, Dec. 18, 1882, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The McCaull Opera Comique Co.

70 Artists, after a most triumphant success in New York and Philadelphia, will appear at this Theatre in JOHANN STRAUSS' new Spectacular Opera Comique,

The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

Characters by Matilda Cottrelly, Lilly Post, Louise Paulin, Jennie Reiffarth, Signor Perugini, Jos. S. Greensfelder, Gustave Adolphi, Jay Taylor, Harry Standish, &c.

HERR COTENHUSEN, Musical Director.

CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.

ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 30 MUSICIANS.

COSTUMES of the most GORGEOUS Description.

ELABORATE SCENIC EFFECTS FROM N. Y.

Reserved Seats for the Entire Engagement now on sale. No advance in prices.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Mr. Edward Heimendahl takes pleasure in announcing the second of the

Heimendahl

SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

To be given TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. On this occasion he will have the assistance of Mrs.

Grace Hiltz-Gleason,

Soprano, who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe at this Concert, and Mlle.

RAVASZ,

The distinguished New York Pianiste. Reserved Seats, 50c, $1, and $1.50, for sale at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office.

FARWELL HALL.

The Second lecture of the

CENTRAL LECTURE COURSE

Will be given on

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 19, by

JUDGE

Albion W. Tourgee,

(Author of "Bricks Without Straw" and "A Fool's Errand."

Subject: "THE FAMILY OF FOOLS."

BEST RESERVED-SEAT TICKETS . . . 50 CENTS.

Sale of tickets will commence at Box-Office Farwell Hall, Monday morning, Dec. 18.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U., Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

JOHN A. HAMLIN . . . . Manager

SALVINI!

With the special support of MARIE PRESCOTT and LEWIS MORRISON and a Powerful Dramatic Company.

This Saturday eve, Dec. 16 . . . . . . OTHELLO

Next Week—SALVINI'S FAREWELL.

Monday, Dec. 18—THE GLADIATOR.

Wednesday, Dec. 20—OTHELLO.

Friday, Dec. 22—THE OUTLAW.

Saturday Matinee, Dec. 23—Only Salvini Matinee—OTHELLO.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL.

This Saturday Matinee, also Sunday Evening, A GREAT SUCCESS,

Marie Prescott, Lewis Morrison,

And the Dramatic Company in Wilkie Collins' Emotional Drama in Four Acts,

A NEW MAGDALEN!

At regular prices.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY . . . . Proprietor and Manager

Last Nights! Last Nights!

"The most perfectly produced melodrama yet seen."

The Romany Rye

Grand Matinee This Day at 2.

Farewell Performance Sunday Evening.

Monday, Dec. 18th—McCaull's Opera Comique Company in Strauss' Latest Comic Opera, THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Two last appearances of the Eminent Comedian,

JOHN T. RAYMOND

MATINEE and NIGHT.

Two last performances of the successful Comedy-Drama,

IN PARADISE!

Maj. Bob Belter, lawyer and editor . . . . . . Mr. John T. Raymond

Next week—Carrie Swain in her new play, MAT, THE ROMP.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF MR. CHARLES

WYNDHAM!

And his Unrivaled Comedy Company from ENGLAND in the Greatest London Success,

BRIGHTON!

(THE LONDON SARATOGA.)

Only BRIGHTON Matinee today at 2; evening at 8. Sunday, Dec. 17—Joseph Murphy and Company in KERRY GOW.

FAIRBANK HALL.

MR. SEYMOUR HADEN

WILL LECTURE ON

"THE PRINCIPLES OF ETCHING"

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

Tickets may be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and at the hall on evening of lecture.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

JAS. H. MEADE . . . . Manager

The only first-class Variety House in the city. Admission One-Half that of any other theatre.

Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, JESSE JAMES COMBINATION and famous Jesse James' Horses. Sunday, Dec. 17, commencing at the Matinee, STANLEY'S Colossal Variety Combination.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Halsted and West Madison Streets.

DAN'L SHELBY . . . . Proprietor and Manager

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

GALLEY SLAVE!

Frank Evans' Original and Only Company.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

DIME MUSEUM, 150 and 152 West Madison-st. Open daily from 1 to 10 p. m.

A WORLD OF ATTRACTIONS.

Wild Men, Tattooed Man, Boltair, etc.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The silver receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $15,000.

Mr. William Dunn, of the Board of Trade, arrived safely in Liverpool Wednesday.

Mr. F. Seymour Haden, the noted etching artist, London, England, is at the Palmer.

Gov. S. M. Cullom and Lieut.-Gov. J. H. Hamilton, Springfield, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Three insane persons, Albert Schaaf, T. B. Stafford, and George Becker, were yesterday removed from the jail to the asylum at Elgin.

Robert R. Woody, under indictment for selling liquor to minors, was yesterday surrendered at the jail by his bondsman, George Gillen.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $29,091, of which $25,232 was for spirits, $1,936 for cigars, $1,533 for tobacco, and $39 for specials.

The Rev. Mr. Green, the new pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, will arrive in the city next Wednesday evening, and preach his first sermon the Sunday following.

C. N. Whitney, Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, was in the city yesterday. During the afternoon he was engaged in conferring with Collector Spalding on business matters.

The decoration for the Hebrew charity ball was arranged by Mr. Joseph P. Abrahamson and assisted by his own scenic artist, not, as stated yesterday, by the scenic artist of Hooley's Theatre.

James Duane, an alleged horse-thief, was arrested yesterday by Detective Jim Morgan, who thinks he can prove that Duane stole a valuable equine from Joseph Kearns, of No. 397 Milwaukee avenue.

William Gordon, Montana; Mrs. F. S. Cook and John R. Cook, Rochester, Minn.; J. A. Gilmor, St. Johns, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. T. White, St. Louis; C. E. Falck, Newark, N. J.; and E. M. Merritt, Denver, are at the Sherman.

Ricka Adams and Sophia Furst, the shoplifters arrested at Marshall Field's store Thursday afternoon, just after they had helped themselves to some silk, were fined $15 each by Justice Hammer yesterday. They paid the fines.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 5; 9 a. m., 7; 10 a. m., 8; 11 a. m., 9; 12 m., 9; 1 p. m., 10; 3 p. m., 11; 6 p. m., 11; 8 p. m., 7. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.60.

Mr. Seymour Haden, the well-known etcher of London, England, will deliver a lecture in Fairbank Hall this evening on "Peculiarities of Etching." He will illustrate the lecture by many pictures designed especially for this purpose.

The address of Mrs. Frank Lumbard is now at Maj. Toby's, No. 2231 Calumet avenue. Preparations for an entertainment and a grand concert in memory of the great singer are in active progress by the friends of the late Mr. Lumbard.

Harry Bartram, whose father was fined $10 and costs two or three days ago for selling liquor without a license, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors and fined $10 and costs for keeping a disorderly house.

John Headden, Jersey City; E. M. Kirtland, St. Louis; A. M. Morrison, Denver, the Rev. and Mrs. L. Wilson, Des Moines; O. Birmingham, Kingston, Ont.; R. T. Flournoy, St. Paul; Joseph Tucker, Boston; and N. K. Dodd, New York, are at the Palmer.

Mrs. J. P. Delau, of No. 701 West Van Buren street, fell in a fainting fit at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets last evening, and was taken into the United States Express building, where she received proper medical treatment before being sent home.

Secretary F. H. Wines, of the State Board of Charities, Springfield; A. A. A. B. Mayo, St. Paul; C. D. Woolworth, Sioux City; H. W. Davis, Cleveland; L. Garey, New York; R. B. Langdon, Minneapolis; and Geo. and Mrs. A. C. Hindekoper, Meadville, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Women's Board of Mission of the Interior held their regular weekly meeting at No. 75 Madison street yesterday morning. Mrs. Rice spoke of the importance of interesting children in their work. Miss Irvine, of the Dakota Mission, was present and spoke to the ladies of her work.

J. S. Keator, Moline; John T. Pirie, New York; John Turner, Marshalltown; Joseph Taylor, Detroit; A. Rottermann, Yokohama, Japan; John Rankin, Burlington, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Clark, Bangor, Me.; Harry Miller, Minneapolis; and Dr. P. Smiley, New York, are at the Tremont.

The faculty of the Chicago University met yesterday morning and suspended two more students—Eli Doud and Clyde Smith. President Anderson would not give the reasons for these suspensions, but said they grew out of the Seaman trouble. He expressed the opinion that the trouble was now ended.

A newly-born babe, warmly wrapped in cotton batting and heavy blankets, was found in a basket at the corner of Centre avenue and Polk street about 11 o'clock night before last, and sent to the Foundlings' Home. Officer Admansen, who made the find, was too modest to inquire as to the sex of the little waif.

The Illinois Humane Society will issue today its account of donation received during the last month. A full list will be sent to each donor in a sealed envelope by mail. Any contributor for the month who does not receive such account will please notify the society at the office at the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets.

A. C. Jordan, the Marshalltown merchant who was accused by Brown, Thomas & Co. of perjury, yesterday forfeited his bond before Justice Scully. The bond is for $500, and Thomas F. Doyle, of South Chicago, is the surety. Jordan's attorney was present and it is thought the principal's absence was due to some mistake as to the time set for a hearing.

Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A. F. and A. M., at the annual communication held, Dec. 11, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John L. Secomb, W. M.; Edward Y. Cronk, S. W.; James Reese Lewis, J. W.; C. Bunge, Treasurer; John C. Cluett, Secretary; Walter N. Daniels, S. D.; Henry E. Bandell, J. D.; John C. Hapsten, S. S.; Ira B. Dalziel, Chaplain.

The alumnæ of Dearborn Seminary held a meeting yesterday at the institution to make arrangements for their annual reunion. It was decided to celebrate Jan. 22, the birthday of Mr. Grover, Principal of the institution. The affair will be held in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. A musical and literary program will be given in connection with the banquet.

Mention was made in a telegram from Lincoln, Neb., yesterday of one J. H. Borden, who was said to have furnished the "original clew" to the abductors of Maggie Heinecke, of Milwaukee. This man Borden is well known to the secret-service officers in Chicago, and they say that he is considerable of a fraud, and that no reliance whatever can be placed upon any statements which he makes.

The police are doing something each day toward thinning out the crooks, ex-convicts, and bad men generally in the city. On the other hand a lot of outsiders are coming in to "work" the city during the holidays, and the coppers are having a hard time of it keeping their end up. About half a dozen notorious thieves were heavily fined at the armory yesterday, and given twelve hours to leave town.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning an old gentleman whose name is unknown was found lying on the sidewalk corner of Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street in an epileptic fit. The Larrabee street wagon was called and he was removed to the station, where he was attended by a physician who expressed considerable doubt of his recovery. He was afterwards removed to the County Hospital.

In the report given in yesterday's Tribune of the list of missing little girls were the names of Mary and Kittie McLindon, of No. 1516 Dearborn street, who had run away from home, and were aged respectively 15 and 13 years. Officers Hunt and Charles, of Grand Crossing, found the little wanderers down there last evening, and they took them to the Hyde Park Police Station, where they slept last night, and today they will be returned to their fond and anxious parents.

F. S. Hansen, of the Union Mills, on West Lake street, yesterday caused the arrest of William Baker, one of his teamsters, and a certain Peter Freimuth, who keeps a feed-store on Milwaukee avenue. It is alleged that the teamster has lately made a practice of taking out overloads of grain and leaving the surplus at Freimuth's place. Baker is charged with larceny and Freimuth with being accessory. They are both at the Desplaines Street Station.

Mr. Leander Garey, the Superintendent of the car department of the New York Central Railroad, New York, is at the Grand Pacific. Today he will hold an informal conference upon car building with representatives of the Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Burlington & Quincy, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern Railroads. Mr. Garey was in the employ of the New York Central long before Mr. Vanderbilt controlled it, and he is one of the most experienced and thoroughly posted practical railroad men in the country.

At the annual conclave of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar, Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: John C. Neely, C.; D. G. Hamilton, G.; D. B. Linsted, C. G.; J. P. Sherwin, P.; O. I. Jacobus, S. W.; F. Howard, J. W.; A. Gurnon, T.; H. C. Rainney, R.; G. W. Combs, St. B.; R. L. Dakin, Sir B.; R. J. Walshe, W.; C. J. Manvil, C. of G. The installation will take place Thursday, Dec. 28.

Justice Scully gave his decision yesterday in the long and hotly-contested case of Bomasch against Epstein, the plaintiff getting judgment for the full amount sued for, $50. The money was claimed by Bomasch on a contract which he made to furnish a husband for one of Epstein's daughters. The contract was fulfilled by Bomasch, and the court was of the opinion that Epstein should fulfill his part and pay over the promised $50. The evidence in the case was published in full in The Tribune. No evidence or arguments were heard yesterday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Women's Presbyterial Board of Missions was held in McCormick Block yesterday morning, Mrs. Albert Keep in the chair. Letters were read from Mr. Alexander of Osaka, Japan; Miss Garvin, of the same place, and Miss True, of Tokio, Japan. An interesting letter was also read from Miss Jewett, of Tabriz, Persia, telling of their location in their new house. Mention was made of correspondence from Gaboon, West Africa, telling of the good health of the missionaries and little children there.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Riordan, of No. 284 West Seventeenth street, who was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as a freight hand, stepped upon the foot-board in front of Engine No. 364 of the Lake Shore Road, intending to ride to Newberry avenue. At that crossing he stepped off, but in some way missed his footing and fell under the engine, which ran over him, crushing his head to a jelly, causing instant death. His body was picked up, placed in the Twelfth street patrol wagon, and taken to his late home. A young woman named Dora Maria witnessed the accident, and her testimony exonerates the engineer.

The Young Men's Christian Association class in vocal music, under the direction of Prof. W. L. Tomlins, opened in Farwell Hall last evening, and, notwithstanding the very cold night, about 400 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Prof. F. B. Williams, in introducing Prof. Tomlins, remarked that it was the intention of the association to make this class one of the leading features of the Young Men's Christian Association work this winter. The class will be held every Friday night, and both ladies and gentlemen may obtain the instruction to be given by securing a membership in the association. Prof. Tomlins is so well known in this city as a successful instructor in vocal music that the success of the class is assured.

A passenger-train of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road was backing down the track near the corner of Carroll avenue and Peoria street about 8:30 yesterday morning when the rear coach knocked down and ran over a young man who was about to cross the track. Both of his legs were broken and his body horribly mutilated, the entrails being torn out and strewn along the rails. Death was instantaneous. The shattered remains were removed to the morgue to await identification and an inquest. The man was about 25 years old, with a smooth face, and was dressed like a laborer. In one of his pockets was a pawn-ticket, made out to Mr. Miller by J. Fleming, of No. 170 North Halsted street, for a gray coat.

A fellow giving the name of Frank Armley was detected in the act of stealing an overcoat at No. 153 Clark street yesterday afternoon, and Mr. C. E. Morse, the owner, called in Officer Sommers, who placed the would-be thief under arrest. He made a vigorous resistance, broke a pane of glass in the front window, and was giving the officer a severe tussle when R. G. Goodwillie, of No. 227 Park avenue, lent a helping hand. Armley got in several heavy blows upon Mr. Goodwillie, but that gentleman pluckily hung to him, and the officer and citizen eventually landed their man at the armory, where he was booked for larceny, malicious mischief, assault, and resisting an officer. He will be given a hearing this morning.

The Women's Flower Mission concluded their labors of charitable love love yesterday, and will probably not meet again until April. All of the last week the ladies have been engaged in making evergreen wreaths to be distributed amongst the hospitals north of Twenty-second street, the South Side Floral Union attending to those below that part of the city. About 500 wreaths have been made and also a large number of winter bouquets containing ornamental grasses and bitter-sweet berries, which had been sent from Champaign, Ill. Numerous festoons were also made for the Marine Hospital. A dozen pampas plumes, which have been donated, will be sent to St. Luke's Hospital. The floral gifts will all be distributed Christmas Eve by ladies of the mission. The ladies also intend to distribute a number of scrap-books and picture-books to poor families.

About a month ago Mrs. W. K. Nixon, of No. 156 Rush street, desiring a new butler, engaged a man who claimed to be exceedingly competent and to have excellent references from parties well known by the lady in New York. She did not take pains to verify the recommendations, but hired the man and he entered upon his employment. He worked faithfully, apparently, up to about four days ago, when Mrs. Nixon had occasion during the afternoon to go to her rooms, which was up-stairs. She was startled by noticing that all her jewelry was missing from the dressing-case. She made a hurried investigation, and her daughter-in-law also discovered that her jewelry had suddenly taken wings. The butler, too, was missing, and then it was noticed that he had descended the front stairs but about fifteen minutes before, and gone out the front door. The police were notified at once, but the butler is still at large, though he had only a brief start. The jewelry is valued at several hundred dollars.

A young man residing at No. 3225 Emerald avenue met with two accidents last night at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street while under the influence of liquor. He fell heavily to the sidewalk as he approached the crossing and cut himself severely over the left eye. He picked himself up and started across Madison street, when he got under the feet of the horses attached to car No. 500 of the Madison street line and was knocked under the wheels. Instead of running over him the car pushed him along the track for severl yards, just enough of his clothing and body getting under the wheel to necessitate the lifting of the car to get him out of his unpleasant position. He was unconscious when picked up, and was taken into Ahrend's drug-store, where his injuries were dressed and pronounced not dangerous, after which the Central patrol-wagon was called to take him to the County Hospital.

A short time ago there appeared in the papers an advertisement setting forth that one Byron Van Raub, of Leon Springs, Bexar County, Tex., had some ponies for sale. He wanted canvassers, and offered to send terms and descriptions on receipt of two stamps. The advertisement happened to reach the eye of Mr. W. Florance, of Irving Park, who at once answered it. He informed the Texas gentleman that he (Florance) was a cash man, ready to deposit any amount in any bank on receipt of satisfactory information as to the ponies in question. This elicited a reply to the effect that the list of ponies, prices, etc., would be forwarded on receipt of $1 in cash. This seems to be a peculiar way of doing business. The Texas horse-man may be all right, but he will hardly secure many customers by charging at that rate for price-lists which he advertises to send on receipt of postage alone. Either the ponies are of a most extraordinary and high-priced breed, or else the price-lists are all he has for sale.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Justice Prindiville called the gambling cases against the inmates captured in the recent raid at Mike McDonald's, 176 Clark street; John Walpole's, 91 Clark street; and George Hankins' "Branch," 178 State street. Not one of the eighty-odd defendants answered the call, nor were they represented by bondsman or attorney. At the request of the prosecution the cases against the inmates captured at No. 91 and No. 178 were continued to Dec. 19. The evidence for the prosecution was heard in the cases against the fortune-hunters corraled in Mike's "Store," and the defendants—fifty-seven in all—were fined $10 and costs each. Capt. Buckley and other officers who participated in the raid at No. 176 swore that gambling was in progress when they entered the room. In the face of this evidence the defendants, had they been present, could have done nothing to avoid fines. The bondsmen will be held responsible for the payment of the fines, so that it looks as though Mike will be obliged to send in his check for about $600 to Justice Prindiville.

Last evening a Tribune reporter called at the residence of Nathan Corwith, Esq., at No. 1261 Michigan avenue, to learn if possible if there was anything new in the financial complications of his son Gurdon, who, it will be recalled, has been sued for $19,000 by Will V. Booth, an old friend and companion of his. Mr. Corwith said in reply to a question that he had absolutely no personal knowledge of the gambling affairs of his son and young Booth; but as near as he could learn from friends of both young men Booth and his son had pooled their issues in running a deal; that they failed to make the fortune they anticipated, and that young Booth was simply endeavoring to collect the money he had lost from his son. The latter, he said, was in an upper room, suffering from a serious attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which it was more than likely would kill him, the result of his misfortune. He had no idea that his son had done anything dishonorable. With respect to the insinuation that he had been connected with the deal, he said he had nothing whatever to do with it and knew nothing about it. Had he known that his son was gambling as he was he would have put a stop to it. He did not consider himself in the slightest degree liable for any debts that his son had contracted in the deal.

THE PROSPECT OF A MILL

between Elliott and Allen, the pugilists, has grown rapidly and wonderfully slim. Richard K. Fox, who sent Allen to Chicago to make preliminary arrangements for the proposed meeting in the ring, should have been in Chicago night before last according to agreement, but he has not been heard from yet. Allen, when seen last, was in a La Salle street saloon singing "Annie Laurie" in a not unmusical voice, and surrounded by a crowd of admiring loungers. His fiery-red face gave evidence of a meeting with the flowing bowl, and probably no one was further from his thoughts than Elliott. Parson Davies telegraphed Fox yesterday that the money put up for Elliott would be taken down today unless some definit action in the matter were taken by the other side within twenty-four hours. Elliott says he is willing to fight Allen four rounds for money, Allen to be bare-handed and he (Elliott) to wear gloves. Sullivan, with whom Elliott is to have a glove contest in McCormick Hall next week, will arrive from New York tonight with Joe Goss, his trainer, and company.

THE TILLOTSON-PEIRONNET CASE REVIVED.

The case of John Tillotson and William Peironnet, which was the sensation of the day about a year ago, came to light in the County Court yesterday in a suit brought by William Bradford, an attorney, for $200 against Ald. Blair for legal fees. Tillotson, it will be remembered, charged Peironnet with seducing his wife, and in his desperation tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head. He lingered for a few weeks between life and death on account of the self-inflicted wound, but finally recovered, whereupon Peironnet had him arrested and bound over to keep the peace, and in default of $3,000 bond he was sent to jail. He had been in the employ of Ald. Blair, it appears, and Bradford says that the Alderman solicited him to take charge of the case, which he claims to have done under the promise that he (the Alderman) would see that he was paid for his trouble, and that it was through him that Tillotson was finally released from custody. Mr. Blair, however, joins issue in the trial, and denies having employed Bradford, and is fighting the claim. Considerable evidence was heard pro and con, and the further hearing finally went over until Monday.

ARREST OF TWO SAND-BAGGERS.

The vicinity of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue seems to have been chosen by a gang of footpads for their operations, which were commenced Thursday night by the assault upon Dr. F. H. Martin, an account of which appeared in yesterday's Tribune. What will undoubtedly prove to be the same gang started in at half-past 7 o'clock last evening at the corner of Wabash and Twentieth street, attacking T. A. Sessencer, of No. 2002 Wabash avenue, knocking him down with a sand-bag, and attempting to rob him. Their blow did not stun him, and he made such a vigorous resistance that they were forced to leave him without obtaining any plunder. Mr. Sessencer had hardly regained his scattered senses when cries of "police" and "help" from the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street attracted the attention of Officers Fitzpatrick and O'Brien, who ran in the direction from which the cries proceeded. At their approach the thieves, who had just sand-bagged Mr. C. H. Porter, of No. 2037 Wabash avenue started off on a run followed by the policemen. Fitzpatrick followed one of them, fired a shot at him and lost him in a dark alley. O'Brien was more fortunate, running his man down and capturing him in an alley near Twenty-second street between Wabash and Michigan avenue. He was taken to the Twenty-second Street Station, where he was recognized as an old-timer, Paddy Kent. He was booked for assault with intent to commit robbery and put down-stairs. Some time later Lieut. Duffy and Sergt. Rehm ran across a fellow named John McManus, who is known as a partner of Kent's and bears the reputation of being a very tough man, and with an idea that it might possibly have been his partner in crime, they ran him in. Neither Mr. Porter nor Mr. Sessencer was severely hurt, and in both cases the thieves failed to secure any booty. Dr. Martin, who was assaulted Thursday night, is reported to be in a much improved condition, and will get around all right in the course of a few days. Should the arrest of Kent and his pal fail to put a stop to this sort of thing the residents of that portion of the city will have to arrange matters so that they may travel in squads, each squad being heavily armed and fully determined to "do up" the first sand-bagger who shows up.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Ex-Sheriff Mann's dieting bill for the quarter ending Dec. 4, amounting to $6,301, was audited yesterday.

Elizabeth Knapp, of Hyde Park, made an assignment to Henry Behm yesterday. She puts her assets at $2,364 and her liabilities at $2,931.

Commissioner Wassermann complains that the physician employed on the North Side to look after the poor cannot be found by those needing his services.

The elevators in the new Court-House are said to be in anything else than a satisfactory condition, and the attention of the firm putting them in is called to the facts. The trouble the public find is not with the elevators as much as with those who operate them.

Commissioner Ender is now industriously looking into the proposition to reduce the number of janitors and watchmen employed at the new Court-House. He thinks, as far as he has gone, that the force can be curtailed, and in a few days will be ready to make some recommendations in the matter.

A writ of attachment was placed in the Sheriff's hands last evening against the effects of Thomas Carroll, who is running a saloon at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Halsted streets, and he was ordered to close the place. The proceeding was at the instance of a liquor merchant on North Clark street, to whom Carroll is indebted.

The Prussing Vinegar Works continued in the hands of the Sheriff yesterday. The check given the night before to satisfy the claim of Stein, Hirsch & Co., was given, it appears, by another creditor to save himself, and instead of releasing the establishment he proposes to hold on to it until such time as his claims are satisfied.

The Committee on Jail and Criminal Court Building is called to meet at the jail this morning to look into the complaints about insufficient ventilation and sewerage. They are satisfied in advance that the complaints are not without foundation, and roughly estimate that the changes necessary to be made will cost in the neighborhood of $12,000.

It has been determined that, instead of employing an extra man to superintend the plumbing at the new infirmary, the plumber employed at the jail shall do the work, and he will enter upon his duties today. The agitation on the subject of employing plumbers for the several county institutions has had one good effect at least, and that is that it appears to have demonstrated the uselessness of having a plumber at the new Court-House, he having been dismissed some days ago; and also the uselessness of having one at the jail, since he has been transferred.

The Committee on Court-House and Records yesterday considered the proposition to transfer the County Court to another room, but took no action beyond agreeing to recommend to the board that something be done looking to a better light for the present room. The want of light and the size of the gas-bills are the arguments used in favor of the proposed change, and everything appears to be pointing to the introduction of electricity in the building as the illuminating power, which has before been alluded to. In fact, the committee had scarcely adjourned before one of the Commissioners was inviting his associates to examine a particular electric apparatus, and they accepted the invitation.

AN INTERESTING SHOWING.

Commissioner Klehm, Chairman of the Committee on Town and Town Accounts, has in preparation an exhibit of the "out-door relief" work for the past ten years, from which the following comparative figures were gleaned yesterday. The first column shows the amount of taxes paid the past year by the several towns, and the second the amount expended in them by the committee for the benefit of the poor:

Towns.	Taxes paid.	Relief received.
Barrington	$3,513	$113
Bloom	4,718	309
Bremen	3,420	131
Calumet	6,367	870
Cicero	16,399	346
Evanston	9,413	2,699
Elk Grove	2,551	98
Hanover	3,019	45
Hyde Park	46,097	3,771
Jefferson	12,794	972
Lake	65,682	3,054
Lemont	3,516	5,817
Leyden	3,329	190
Lyons	6,627	785
Maine	2,152	221
Lake View	14,944	1,012
New Trier	3,228	560
Niles	2,334	361
Northfield	2,449	142
Norwood Park	1,415	124
Orland	2,812	12
Palatine	3,862	9
Palos	1,964	427
Proviso	4,411	636
Rich	3,2[illegible]6	28
Riverside	2,408	53
Schaumberg	3,204	86
Thornton	5,912	410
Wheeling	3,572	117
Worth	4,671	120

The total expenditures for the year have been $23,605, against $27,300 for the previous year—a saving of $3,695—which is creditable to the committee. The figures will be found an interesting study, especially in the case of the Town of Lemont, where it appears that the amount of money paid out for the relief of the poor was almost double the amount paid into the Treasury as taxes, to say nothing of the fact that the town has been exceedingly liberal in patronizing the poor-house and County Hospital.

THERESA STURLA.

SHE ESCAPES WITH A SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The belief was quite general that the jury in the Sturla murder case would not return a verdict before noon, if by that time, and consequently the attendance at the Criminal Court was not very large yesterday morning. However, the counsel for the prosecution and defense and the ladies and gentlemen who have evinced such great interest in the defendant were on hand promptly at 10 o'clock, and the seats in the room outside the bar were only fairly well filled by spectators. Soon after Judge Gardner made his appearance, and the whisper went around the room that a verdict had been reached, and when the defendant was brought into court and took the seat which she has occupied during the trial every one was satisfied that the report was well founded. In a few minutes Bailiff Webb, who had been in charge of the jury, entered the room, and was asked by the court if the twelve good and true had reached a verdict, and receiving an affirmative reply he ordered that they be brought before him. As the bailiff retired Judge Gardner informed the audience that bailiffs were stationed throughout the court-room, who had been instructed to arrest any one attempting to make the slightest demonstration, whatever the verdict might be. He wanted no manifestations of sentiment at all.

The jurors then filed into court and took seats on the first two rows of the benches to the east of the bar, and Foreman James Dale informed the court that they were prepared to render their finding in the case. Thereupon the papers that had been submitted to them and the verdict were handed to Clerk Doyle, who read in a clear voice the following: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and fix her punishment at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary."

Every eye was directed at the defendant, who acted as though she expected that result, for the reason that her counsel had told her as well as the reporter that Juror Tobias would never acquit, and that if the jury agreed it would be to convict.

Mr. Trude asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and, after thanking them for their patience and bearing throughout the long trial, Judge Gardner discharged them, and they all left the room like a lot of school-boys anxious to get out.

The court then remanded the defendant to jail, and she walked out of the room with firm tread, displaying no emotion whatever.

Mr. Trude gave the usual motion for a new trial, and court adjourned.

The minutes kept by one of the jurors after they retired from the court-room on Thursday morning show that at noon they took

THEIR FIRST INFORMAL BALLOT

on the question whether the defendant was guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and it resulted as follows:

Not guilty—Cameron, Dale, Ellingson, H. W. Forbes, Jones, Snyder, Sheehy, Wolf, and Wood—9.

Guilty—Brecher, A. Forbes, and Tobias—3.

The next ballot was taken at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the members as to the degree of guilt they favored. The vote resulted: Not guilty on plea of insanity, 6; not guilty on plea of justifiable homicide, 3; guilty of manslaughter, 1; guilty of murder, 2—the latter being Tobias and A. Forbes. At 9:30 p. m. another ballot was taken, which resulted in showing ten in favor of manslaughter and two for acquittal, they being H. W. Forbes and John D. Sheehy. At midnight another ballot was taken with the same result, and it was then decided to retire for the night. The first ballot yesterday morning was taken at 7 o'clock, and showed no change from that of the previous night. Then the ten began to labor with Sheehy and Forbes, and finally convinced them that it would be better for them to agree on manslaughter and give the woman the minimum punishment than to disagree and keep her in jail at least a year to await another trial, and they agreed to change their votes, which was done when the last ballot was taken at 7:30 o'clock.

While the verdict was a decidedly light one, still nearly every one about the court was surprised that the jury did not disagree. Mr. Trude and Mr. Mills regarded the matter philosophically. Mr. Trude and Captain and Mrs. Black were the only persons who visited the prisoner after she returned to her cell. Mrs. Black said she found her in good spirits, and she did not complain at the finding of the jury. Mr. Trude had a protracted conference with his client, and did not act as if he was either surprised under the circumstances or dissatisfied at the result.

It is not likely that the motion for a new trial will be pushed, even though a great number of exceptions to the Judge's rulings were taken during the trial, and although one of jurors was challenged by the defense. The sentence is only one year, or eleven months with good behavior. To get up a record would cost $1,000, and there is no money to pay for it; and, even if a new trial is granted by the Supreme Court, the length of time which the woman would spend in jail would probably be greater than that which she would spend in Joliet while serving out her sentence.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE SOUTH-TOWN COLLECTOR IN SEARCH OF THEIR TAXES.

The Tax Collector of South Chicago is at present in a quandary. He finds by the tax-warrant recently delivered to him that it is his duty to collect a tax of about $10,000 on the personal property of A. T. Stewart & Co., occupying quarters on the southeast corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue. On the 1st of May of last year, at which time the assessments are supposed to be made, that firm was in a store at the above location, and had a large stock of goods, which were duly assessed. In October, however, the firm gave up business here, disposed of goods, leases, and everything tangible and intangible, and pulled out. Notwithstanding that removal, however, the tax remains, and the question in the Collector's mind is how he is to collect it, especially since it is imposed on personal property. A tax on real estate becomes a lien on the 1st of May, and any person buying land after that day buys it subject to the lien. With personal property, however, no lien attaches until after the books have been delivered to the Collector, which occurred only a few weeks ago. So of course all the goods which A. T. Stewart had in their Chicago store are free from any lien.

There is no longer any such firm here or elsewhere. The firm owns no property here. All its interests in New York are believed to have been sold out, or to have passed into the hands of two new firms. So it is a question with the Collector what he is to do to get that $10,000. He has made various efforts to find somebody here who is willing to pay it, but thus far without success. He does not want to lose so much money, which unquestionably ought to be paid by somebody, and he is thinking now of sending on to New York to see if he cannot find somebody there against whom proceedings can be commenced. If the firm owned real estate here it could be proceeded against for the personal-property tax; but, as was stated, it owns nothing, and, therefore the Collector's only resource, if he has any, is by beginning proceedings in New York against the two firms which succeeded the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. The probabilities are, however, that the treasury of the city and the county will not be swollen to any great extent by the collections on account of the personal-property tax of A. T. Stewart & Co., of Chicago.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lake Shore Club was held at the Evanston avenue school-house Thursday evening. The committee on the organization of a fire department and the purchase of hose, carts, etc., made an elaborate report, covering the subject in all its details. The report of the committee was indorsed by the club, and a committee appointed to bring the matter before the Board of Trustees, asking them to take some action looking towards the establishment of a fire organization. The recommendations of the committee include the purchase of at least three hose-carts, and about 3,000 feet of rubber hose; the establishment of a patrol, with the necessary stations, and telephone connections with police stations and water-works; the purchase of a patrol wagon; and the organization of volunteer hose-companies in the immediate neighborhood of where the hose-houses are located. The committee also recommends the adoption of a fire ordinance, prohibiting the erection of large wooden buildings for business and manufacturing purposes. To carry out the recommendations of the committe the estimated cost, exclusive of the hose-houses, would be about $5,000.

HYDE PARK.

The Village Board of Trustees met last night. Bids for the material and building of an iron, combination, swing-truss bridge across the Calumet River at Ninety-second street were received.

A communication was received from Michael Philbin, in which be offered to lay the water-main from the Water-Works to South Chicago for $1.10 per lineal foot, taking his pay in certificates against the village as far as they are available, and the balance in certificates drawn against the tax levy of 1882. He stated that the offer included trenching and back-filling, lead, packing, and labor. Philbin has now fulfilled the conditions required of him, and his bid, if accepted, will result in a saving to the town of over $2,500, as the distance from the Water-Works to South Chicago is three and one-half miles.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees at their last special meeting decided to notify the telephone company that on the 9th inst., they will propose a change in the route. In connection with this subject it may be said that the Executive Committee of the Improvement Society met Friday morning and agreed to present a petition to the Village Board asking that no more poles be allowed to be erected on the residence streets, and recommending that the wires be laid under ground.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Brand & Hummel, brewers at Colehour, have begun to store their large ice-houses with ice of good quality ten inches thick. The various ice-houses in the Calumet region, about ten in number, employing 200 men each, are making preparations to begin work on the ice harvest Monday.

SUNK IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 15.—The double hull wrecking boat Salvor No. 2 struck a rock pile just back of the city in the Mississippi River today, and sank one of her hulls in about five feet of water, leaving her in a leaning position. The rock had been put in the river near the shore to prevent the washing away of the bank and change the current. The little steamer Sarah Elliott went to her assistance this afternoon, and nothing further is known.

Silurian Spring water, "incomparably the best of Waukesha waters," is now being delivered free to any part of the city fresh from the spring in ten-gallon swinging cans at 15 cents a gallon. Chicago office and depot 75 State street, Central Music-Hall.

See holiday *Advance* at Pierce & Snyder's, 124 Dearborn street.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is always "in form" as a "Christmas" for either sex.

Holiday present-buying in rattan furniture has begun at the Wakefield Co., 260 Wabash.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Dominico Camalich, Chicago	26
Antonio Negri, Chicago	19
Wilhelm Rehfelt, Chicago	24
Amelia Pepper, Chicago	18
Otto Neushaefer, Chicago	25
Tine Woolbrand, Chicago	22
Mertis J. Dorsey, Chicago	30
Catharine E. Bara, Unionhill, Ill	30
Charles H. Brown, Lake	25
Mary McDonald, Lockport, Ill	18
Eugene Franklin, Chicago	23
Emma Carroll, St. Louis	28
Axel Fahlquist, Chicago	21
Hilma Johnson, Chicago	17
Charles Monaghan, Chicago	23
Kate Smith, Chicago	20
Thomas J. Graham, Muscoda, Wis	50
Charlotte A. Giles, Chicago	38
George A. Brabant, Chicago	25
Emma Faber, Chicago	23

MARRIAGES.

CORSE—PRINDIVILLE—On Thursday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Joseph P. Roles, at the residence of the bride's parents, 213 Elm-st., Mary Harman Prindiville and Edwards Corse.

VAN DEUSEN—BATES—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Robert T. Van Deusen, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Alice Bertha, oldest daughter of J. H. Bates.

DEATHS.

HEWETT—Lelia Waring Hewett, infant daughter of A. C. and Mattie B. Hewett, on Thursday, Dec. 14, of congestion of the lungs.

Services at the residence, 491 West Adams-st., Saturday at 11 a. m.

COOGAN—Maggie Coogan. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 91 Johnson-st., to Holy Family Church at 10 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary.

GARY—Dec. 15, 1882, David Gary, aged 26 years. Funeral from Sixty-eighth and Morgan-sts. Dec. 16.

ROETTER—On the 15th inst., at his residence, 747 Elston-av., Leopold Roetter, aged 50 years and 1 month.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, by carriages from his late residence to Graceland Cemetery.

VERREAULT—Raoul Henry Eugene, beloved son of George and Georgiana Verreault, on Dec. 14, aged 8 months.

Funeral from No. 116 South Morgan-st. Saturday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m. to Calvary.

NORMILE—Dec. 15, at 8 p. m., Michael Normile, a native of Killadysart, County of Clare, Ireland, aged 54 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 45 Fay-st., by carriages to St. Stephen's Church and Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

Gone to meet his son Tom. May he rest in peace.

BEDFORD—Thursday evening, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Bookland Bedford, at her home, No. 81 Oak-st., age 34 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Chicago-av. Church, by carriages to Rosehill.

HEINTZ—Dec. 15, Philipp Heintz, at 139 West Randolph-st., aged 43 years 5 months.

Funeral Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland.

SCHWARTZ—At Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, George Schwartz, aged 76 years, father of Charles Schwartz and Mrs. W. H. Murray, of this city.

RIORDAN—John J. Riordan, killed by an engine of the Michigan Southern Railroad, near the Halsted-st. viaduct, aged 16 years.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 264 West Seventeenth-st., near Newberry-av., Sunday at 11 a. m., to Sacred Heart Church, and by cars to Calvary.

BUCKLEY—John Buckley, aged 85 years, native of County Cork, Ireland, father of John, Andrew, Daniel, J. E., and P. F. Buckley.

Funeral from his late residence, 2710 State-st., on Sunday at 9:30 a. m., Dec. 17, 1882, to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Biddeford (Me.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JACOB R. ELLERSTON, THE SCANDINAVIAN journalist, will lecture before the Scandinavian Literary Society at their hall, 406 and 408 Milwaukee-av., tonight at 7:30. The subject will be "The Scandinavians in the Northwest."

THE HON. I. N. ARNOLD WILL LECTure before the Philosophical Society this evening at Apollo Hall. Subject: "If a Man Die, Shall He Live Again?"

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, leads the Sunday-school teachers' meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room at noon today.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL YOUNG Men's Gospel Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room at 7:45 this evening. All are invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE members of the Chicago Bar held in Judge Smith's court-room at 2 o'clock p. m. today to take action in regard to the death of Gen. H. N. Eldridge and Col. R. W. Ricaby.

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Boots, Shoes & Slippers
For this Season Dec. 18, when we shall clean out a line of Fine Goods worth your while to attend.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Regular Trade Sale
Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, Dec. 21, 9:30 a. m.
Both these sales will be especially attractive and important, as they will contain well assorted lines of goods that are particularly adapted to present wants of the trade.

SPECIAL.
Clothing, Underwear, Knit Goods, Hosiery, Overshirts, Bed Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Rugs, Caps, Mittens, Gloves.
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Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's, in Leather and Rubber, all of the best.
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Thursday, Dec. 21, at 9:30,
Regular Weekly Sale OF
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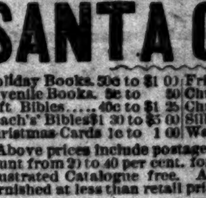
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How Berlin Received Its Rich Acquisition from England.

New York Herald.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—It is very natural that the Berlin papers should quote with justifiable pride the lament of the London *Times* about the loss of the Duke of Hamilton's collection of manuscripts and devote many columns daily to technical descriptions of the rare treasure now secured permanently for Berlin. The *Times* finds consolation in one thing, however, that the collection will in the future be far more accessible in Berlin to Englishmen than it ever was in the Duke of Hamilton's palace in England. On this point there can be no doubt. In a few days the collection is to be put on exhibition provisionally in the Museum, and will there, with the recently discovered sculptures from Pergamos, be a source of great attraction for the antiquarian and literary world during the coming winter. The way in which the Hamilton collection was secured for Berlin is thus told in one of the Berlin papers. Last spring Dr. Lippman, the director of the Berlin Cabinet of Copper-Plate Engravings, had an opportunity of examining the collection very thoroughly, and he sent a detailed report of the treasures to the General Direction of the Berlin Museum, warmly advocating the purchase *en bloc*. Thereupon a committee of connoisseurs, consisting of Dr. Bode, Von Beckerath, Dr. Lippman, and Professor Schoene, was sent to London, and these gentlemen also stongly advocated the purchase. There were difficulties in the way, however. The catalogue had already been printed, foreign connoisseurs had sent experts to examine and report on single specimens, the Duke d'Aumale had gone with two experts, and Alphons and Edmund Rothschild had sent representatives and had offered enormous sums for single treasures, such as the illuminated Dante manuscript of Sandro Botticelli and the missal of Cardinal Giulio de Medici, and, as will be remembered, a subscription of £30,000 had been brought together in England.

The war in Egypt, however, drew public attention away from the sale, and "taking advantage of the darkened political horizon," the Germans came to an arrangement with the Duke of Hamilton's agent, securing the refusal of the entire collection to the Prussian Government within a specified period. Finally, in October, the purchase was made complete, the amount paid being a million and a half of marks, or about $350,000. Then came difficulties about the transport and insurance. The manuscripts were packed in eighteen cases, weighing forty hundredweight. The insurance was undertaken by a syndicate of insurance companies under the condition that the treasures should be sent by four different sea routes, so as to lessen the risk of loss. The Berlin papers are full of descriptions of the valuable collection. The Dante manuscript is estimated alone to be worth $100,000.

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Of song, to his sun-burst flies;
But, till you are risen, Earth is a prison,
Full of my captive sighs:
Then wake, and discover to your fond lover
The morn of your matchless eyes.

The dawn is dark to me; hark, O hark to me,
Pulse of my heart, I pray,
And, gently gliding out of thy hiding,
Dazzle me with thy day!
And O I'll fly to thee, singing, and sigh to thee
Passion so sweet and gay,
The lark shall listen, and dewdrops glisten,
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LITERATURE.

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A Great American Writer of Fiction.

Prof. Lounsbury has prepared a "Life of James Fennimore Cooper" as his contribution to the series of "American Men of Letters." It is a singular fact that this is the first biography of Cooper that has ever appeared, all other accounts of his life being mere magazine sketches or cyclopedic articles. The difficulties in the way of preparing such a volume were much increased by the inaccessibility of all family papers, owing to Cooper's death-bed wish that no authorized account of his life should be prepared. In the face of this request, faithfully carried out by his family, Prof. Lounsbury's task was an up-hill one from the outset, and only an enthusiastic admiration for the great novelist and a strong conviction of the injustice rendered to his life and works by the absence of any biography, could have induced the author to carry to completion the work he had undertaken. Prof. Lounsbury's estimate of Cooper as a novelist and his running criticisms on his published works are free from prejudice and admirably written. In the strictly biographical portion of the book there is little more than a mere rehearsal of facts with very little or added detail. The years that Cooper spent at sea, for instance—the period when he acquired the knowledge and experience which enabled him to write the best sea-novels ever published—are passed over with a page or two, when they might have been rendered as interesting as some of Cooper's own writings. But the circumstances attendant upon the composition of the different novels, the purpose in the mind of the writer at the time of their inception, their genesis and evolution are most happily summed up by Prof. Lounsbury. Cooper's novels are full of sustained interest. The story told always has power, and it is a power that fascinates. It is a strong proof of Cooper's greatness that he triumphs over defects which would utterly destroy the fame of a writer of inferior ability. His strength lies in the description of scenes, in the narration of events. In the best of these he has had no superior and very few equals. The pictures he draws are as real to the mind as if seen with the eye. Moreover, *Leather Stocking* is the only great original character that American fiction has added to the literature of the world. "America . . . counts on the scanty roll of her men of letters the name of no one who acted from purer patriotism or loftier principle. She has no single name which is more entirely or more heroic soul." This life of Fennimore Cooper is timely as well as interesting, and once again we can pay a deserved tribute to the admirable manner in which the high standard adopted with the first of this series has been maintained and exemplified in each successive production. Of no volume is this comment truer than of the last one by Prof. Lounsbury.

Published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Walks with Emerson.

"Emerson at Home and Abroad," by Moncure Daniel Conway, is another tribute to the great New England thinker. Probably no man ever lived who carried the flaming torch of genius more conscientiously than Ralph Waldo Emerson. In his hand it not only illuminated—it kindled. He scattered the sparks—his breath fanned them to beacon-fires, which radiate from shore his course "down the river of Time," and fling their glowing light on the vanishing sails of as gallantly freighted a ship as ever was sent to the unknown open sea. In saying that "Emerson's mission was to individual minds," and that "he was the friend of souls," Mr. Conway not only speaks his own indebtedness, but that of many others. The book is full of gleanings, which are valuable additions to our store of Emersonian riches. We learn to know the stern, God-fearing Puritan forefathers, whose traits were his in modified force and added sweetness; the three good women who shaped his manhood; and those outward circumstances which molded his career. Mr. Conway's work gains much, both in simplicity and vigor, toward the close. There is an almost hysterical emotion apparent in the prolog, "A Visit," which gives it an overstrained and sometimes perplexing effect. As when he says of a little gift, "Alas! this note and the silver cup that came with it are now memorials of a little grave in England. Could we only have found something not only beloved and beautiful like the child, but imperishable, to name after Emerson!" We should imagine that a "beloved and beautiful" child would be, even though dead, the one "imperishable" thing with which to link a dear associate! Then Mr. Conway says that "Emerson has a tomb in many homes," we are compelled to declare such an assertion neither apt as an illustration nor possible as a fact. "Tombs" are not usually located in "homes;" and if they were, we should hardly accredit one man with "a tomb" in "many" places. There is a redundance of floral comparisons. Mr. Emerson is the "pure flower," the "perfect flower," and "the flower of the heart of Milton;" then Arthur was "the flower of Kings," and Prof. Norton "the Flos theciorum." Yet though these are flaws, they are small defects on really precious stones. The chapters entitled "Emerson in England," "Academ of Days," and "Lethe," are characterized by a subtility of thought and dignity of expression not unworthy the pen of him to whose praise they testify. The pages devoted to Nathaniel and Sophia Hawthorne, though stepping beyond the direct road of Emerson's life, are nevertheless a most charming digression; and the portrait of Thoreau is a fine specimen of spirited word-painting. Mr. Conway's work has faults, but it is admirable in spite of them. The very enthusiasm which betrays him sometimes into undue haste and an occasional stumble, serves also to keep him close at the heels of his great leader. We cannot better do justice to Mr. Conway's high estimate of Emerson than to give it in his own eloquent words: "Now and then fell a softly-consuming sunstroke upon some reptilian baseness of the time, coiled in the garden that grew around his thoughts. One was not the same man after such an experience."

Published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co.

Beautiful Truths.

"Lectures on Art" is a volume embracing six addresses delivered in support of the "Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings." Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole makes a warm appeal in behalf of ancient Egyptian architecture, and enters passionate protest against the civilized barbarity which does not scruple to mar their historic beauty for the doubtful benefit of private marauders. Mr. Poole estimates the value of these magnificent relics of a slightly past in much the same degree of magnitude as F. von Schlegel, who says in his treatise on esthetics: "The principles of architecture form the basis of sculpture and all other plastic arts; from thence they appeared in early times to derive strength and stability, as from their native soil. This is peculiarly the case in Egyptian architecture, and it is only by difficult and slow degrees that sculpture can ever be separated from this original root." The lecture on "Monumental Painting" by Prof. W. B. Richmond is a careful and just comparison of art in its best and poorest periods. It contains much that thoughtful minds must ponder, and is rich in scholarly warning and advice to men as are apt to confuse that classic simplicity which hallows the work of the early Italian school.

E. J. Poynter's essay on "Ancient Decorative Art" and that of J. T. Micklethwaite on "English Parish Churches" are views along the same line of thought—that the ancient gives perspective to the modern; and that to deny its vast importance is to rob art of its most life-giving principle. The two lectures by Mr. William Morris are exhaustive reviews of those causes which make the triumph or degradation of art designs. If we cannot concur in all the enunciations of this most able speaker as to the worthlessness of modern skill in many departments, at least we must accord him sincere respect and hearty admiration for the high moral courage evinced in his scornful attacks on all he believes to be false or vicious. Take them "all in all," these lectures have a great purpose and are worthy of close attention. They are not snatchings on esthetics such as we have endured to weariness in these latter days from smallow seekers after notoriety, but they come from deep thinkers who are versed in the technical lore and "steeped to the lips" in the lofty ideals of pure art.

Published in London by Macmillan & Co.

A Memoir of Ole Bull.

It is impossible at present to do more than call attention to the publication of Mrs. Sara C. Bull's life of her husband, the famous Norwegian violinist, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, and to express the intention of referring to its pages at some future time for more extended notice than our crowded columns will permit during the holiday season. It is a work of great interest, and, although filled with extraneous matter hardly pertinent to a strict biographical memoir, will be read with pleasure even by those who may differ from the wife in her estimate of a husband's skill and rank. There was a fascination about Ole Bull himself that led to an exaggerated opinion of his ability as an artist. For interpreting the music of the people, however, he had marvelous facility, and was always a favorit and a welcome artist on the concert platform. The critical estimate of his power differed from the popular one very materially, but he was universally acknowledged to be a violinist of remarkable ability, and in his own way a genius on his most difficult instrument. While it is of Ole Bull the musician that this volume before us especially treats, nevertheless Ole Bull the man is also well sketched, and the varying incidents of his eventful life are graphically narrated. It is said of him that at 5 years of age, without any instruction, he played the violin "well"—a rather difficult statement to accept without some qualification. His earliest characteristic was his refusal or inability to interpret music according to any prescribed rules, but to play according to his own fancy and by his own methods, and this peculiarity followed him through life. A number of Ole Bull's own letters, as well as many from others to him, are given in this book, which also contains the artist's "Violin Notes" and Dr. Crosby's "Anatomy of the Violinist." It strikes us that an "Anatomy of a Cat" would have been equally appropriate since this and not a violin is exceedingly useful to the violinist, and his own "anatomy" would be useless for violin-playing without portions of that of the other. Mrs. Bull's tribute to her husband's memory is well-written and entertaining. Its faults are easily condoned, and the volume will find thousands of readers, for Ole Bull left behind him a vast legion of friends and admirers.

The Modern Hagar.

It is scarcely possible to more completely realize that somewhat remarkable feat called "playing 'Hamlet' with *Hamlet* left out" than is done by Charles M. Clay in his recent novel (self-styled "A Drama") of "The Modern Hagar." The humble individual who fills the title rôle flits now and again across the far horizon, but is immediately lost behind a cloud of politicians, Indians, and slaves. We are dragged through two volumes at the heels of petticoated and other-coated individuals who instruct us on the now vital questions of slavery, State-rights, and secession. Mr. Clay has not inaptly compared his work to a stage-coach which stops to take on so many passengers that travel becomes difficult. We only mourn at his finale to the usual result of such an embarrassment—"something decidedly like a spill." For the travelers are scattered around loosely, and few of them know their real. Mr. Clay has at times a bright, keen, epigrammatic style which is pleasant. This is especially noticeable in Mrs. Carisbrook's letters. It would seem as though a writer who can so amuse could well afford to entertain us more by learning the value of compression and the art of directness.

Published in New York by George W. Harlan & Co.

Hymns of the Heart.

"The Wife's Manual" is a prettily-bound little volume of poetry by the Rev. W. Calvert. The book is somewhat in the style of an old missal: all its leaves bordered by illustrative bands of beauty and quaintness. The poems themselves are well worthy their setting. They are intended to cover all the usual events of wifehood, whether joyful or grievous. "A Cradle Song" is exquisitely tender; and "Expostulations" has a rhythm which reminds us of the music of Moore's sweetest songs. We must, however, deplore that mistaken idea which embraces all the native and acquired graces of the sex. We acquire a certain fondness for the lettering and spelling through which we won our joy in Chaucer, because they are the best blossoms of a long-past far-away spring-tide; but when the s of modern work constantly confuses us by its resemblance to *f* our surprise becomes annoyance. A poem has gained nothing in dignity in which such words as "soul" and "sun-dazzled" make their first fleeting impression as *foul* and *fun*-dazzled. It is a pity that the virtue of such a work should do itself dishonor by an unworthy affectation.

Published in Boston by Roberts Brothers.

Urinalysis.

Dr. Clifford Mitchell, of this city, a medical chemist of growing reputation, has prepared a manual of 200 pages on the above subject, which, apart from its scientific value, possesses merits not commonly discoverable in special works written outside of France. The American idea that medical wisdom resides in stupidity here receives its death-blow. It is so remarkable that a Nation so renowned for its humor should regard the owl as a fetish that the reviewer in hailing a book the title of which alone would once have given him the *migraine*, must be pardoned if his welcome be too warm. That a man who writes on Bright's disease should himself be bright; that an authority on diabetes should not be deficient in bitterness; and that so genial a humorist should be a gloomy phosphatalist are marvels beside which the telephone and the phonograph cease to excite wonder. The reviewer is no severe upon the solecism of "the busy practitioner" that the casual reader of the interesting volume may be led to suspect him of unlimited leisure; but it must be remembered that "the busy practitioner" with his reel on a red-hot stove in his pet drugstore can hardly command the necessary time for the compilation of those volumes to which even the busiest practitioner must resort for a more thorough misunderstanding of what he has not learned in the medical schools.

The lively vein of our author has perhaps betrayed us into a levity with which it is far from our thoughts to treat his invaluable book. It has been also far from our intention to be brief; by no means the boldest way an epitome of all that has been written on the subject, not only in labored treatises, but in the flying essays of "the busy practitioner," which have darkened counsel in medical journals. Divided into two parts, the introduction to which treats of chemical and microscopical manipulations; the first part of the same to the examination of urine and the detection of its constituents; the second part, of the clinical significance of substances found by analysis; and the appendix of which relates to matters of lesser importance, the complete work presents a summary of all that has as yet been ascertained with regard to the value of urinalysis. To this are added the results of its author's personal investigations, which have been pursued with the skill of both chemist and physician, warmed by the enthusiasm of the specialist, and without the prejudices of the routine or the remotest hope of pecuniary reward.

Where all is so excellent it may seem invidious to call attention to the second part of this work, which is worthy of remark for the multitude of its observations on the specialty under discussion, drawn from the writings of celebrated scientists of various nationalities. Besides the English, German, French, and Italian authorities have been consulted. A careful perusal enables us unhesitatingly to commend this admirable monograph alike to the idle and "the busy practitioner."

Published by Gross & Delbridge, Chicago.

The Seventh Oriental Monarchy.

During the last eighteen years George Rawlinson has devoted all his spare time and scholarly ability to a study of the ancient history of the East. The two volumes which have been reissued in this country, and of which a new edition is now offered to the public, is a sequel to his "Parthians", published in 1873, which brought the history of the Persians down to the close of the Parthians monarchy A. D. 226. The present volumes, which are written on the same clear and succinct method so often commended in its predecessors, begin with a recapitulation of the events of the former work and then give the history in detail of the new Persian monarchy founded by Artaxerxes, carried down to 641, when this monarchy was overthrown by the Arabs. Mr. Rawlinson has now completed his work, and could ask for no more enduring monument to his fame. He has been indefatigable in the collection of information, and it would be impossible to overestimate the importance and the worth of his contribution to our knowledge of ancient history. The new edition is in good, clear type, and uniform in appearance with the other volumes of this series.

Published in New York by Dodd, Mead & Co.

False Sentiment.

The novel of the present day must, to be canonized as successful, be first of all a study in emotion and last of all a tragedy is good form. "I Have Lived and Loved" is conditioned in both of these saving requisits, and marked by that ease and charm which lends to all of Mrs. Forrester's work a strong fascination for lovers of fiction. For the rest—we cannot admire it. It is not true that marriage is become but another name for moral shipwreck. It is not true that *to be loved* is always not enough, and love is even too much for the equipoise of a happy life. There are broken hearts and ruined lives; but so is there disease and accident, yet the latter is not the symbol of physical nor the former of spiritual average. Manly tenderness and womanly devotion clasp hands by too many heartstrokes for us to accept the doctrines of the social pessimism, which darkens the pages of modern romance. If it be true that "the times are out of joint," we venture to assert, with all sympathy for suffering, that as much of internal as external anguish springs from a false estimate which confuses recklessness with courage and desire with duty.

Published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Time of Gustav Adolph.

"The Surgeon's Stories" herald the revival of a series of historical romances by Prof. Z. Topelius. They are related by an old surgeon, who is himself, with his transparent vanity, his cheery ambition and submission, a delightful character whose life, "like a pendulum in its even vibration, swung between the narrower degrees of a success which had never spoiled him and an adversity which had never crushed him." Nothing of its kind could surpass the effective simplicity of the author's style. The tales are supposed to cover a space of four years, from 1631 to 1635, of which the first two are the last of the reign of Gustaf Adolf, who is, of course, the central figure around which the others revolve. Every scene, every character, every detail is instinct with life. Nowhere, in this struggle between wily Jesuits and sturdy Lutherans, is there a trace of weariness or confusion. From beginning to end, we are aroused, amused, absorbed.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Sunshine from the South.

"Oddities in Southern Life and Character," edited by Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, is a collection of "charcoal-sketches" which admirably portray the rich and racy humor of the South. Many of them we have seen before, but all are good enough to repay us for cultivating a closer acquaintance. Whoever has known and, knowing, loved the quaint, queer idioms of that liquid *patois* which so abounded "in Dixie's land" ten years ago, must feel, while reading these genuine "Oddities," the pleasant glow about the heart as it memory had warmed it with a sunny smile. "Uncle Remus" has become so widely known through the medium of one of our best magazines that it is unnecessary here to say further in his praise, but is only justice to add that in this collection he is among his peers. Each sketch is uniquely perfect and subtreneris. Mr. Watterson has prefaced his selections with biographical notes which contribute much to the interest and worth of his book. The illustrations are true to the spirit of frolicsome "larks" which permeated the whole.

Published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois.

The Chicago Historical Society has published a history of the English settlement in Edwards County, Illinois, founded in 1817 and 1818, by Morris Birbeck and George Flower. This volume, which is an octavo of about 400 pages, was written several years ago by Mr. Flower, who died in 1862, being then a resident of Indiana. The MS. has been several years in the hands of the Historical Society, but on account of the lack of funds the work has not been published until now, the requisit funds having been generously supplied by L. Z. Leiter, Esq. The interesting preface was written by the Hon. E. B. Washburne. The volume affords a lifelike description of the condition of affairs in the early history of our State and presents a most interesting sketch of the struggle between the advocates of slavery and its opponents in 1823 and 1824. It should be read by every person who would be informed in regard to the beginnings of our now great Commonwealth. The society is doing a good work for the Northwest in its occasional publication of volumes like the one before us. Its debt has now been provided for and its prosperity, which was seriously checked by its losses in the great fire of 1871, is now decidedly revived. It is an institution of which our city may well be proud. It embraces among its active and honorary members many of our oldest and most respected citizens.

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

The appearance of Mr. Blackmore's charming romance of "Lorna Doone" in an *edition de luxe* is at once a well-deserved tribute to the sterling qualities of this justly celebrated work, and a credit to its English and American publishers. Among all the elegant volumes of the holiday season very few indeed have the chaste and harmonious beauty of this one. The printing, paper, and binding are of the most thorough and artistic workmanship, and lend a new delight to the fascinating story. The feature of greatest interest is of course the illustrations, which are very numerous, and represent many fine specimens of unaffected and honest work on wood. Many of them derive an added interest from the fact that they were made from actual studies of scenery described in the story—mainly in Devon and Somerset, England. They include full-page landscapes, and a great number of exquisit initial and text illustrations. The figure-drawing is singularly successful in a department in which so many ambitious holiday books are dismal failures. Any novelist might be proud of such striking and characteristic representations of the people of his story. The English publishers, Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., issued this sumptuous edition as a compliment both to the work and its author. The American edition bears the imprint of Jansen, McClurg & Co. This is probably the first time the edition of an important London book intended for the American market has borne the imprint of a Western firm and been distributed East and West from Chicago as the publishing point. Price $10.

To the Proof.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have for years published what is called "The Leisure Hour Series," a republication of English novels, with an occasional American work of fiction thrown in. The latest volume in this series is styled "New Arabian Nights," and it contains a story fitted with scurrilous, blasphemous, and profane expressions of such a character that no reputable person would care to put the volume in the hands of young people. THE TRIBUNE very naturally called attention to the book, and stigmatized it as it deserved—as a "book to be avoided." Against this opinion Messrs. Holt & Co. have seen fit to protest. We therefore submit the following extracts from the story entitled "A Tea Party for the Night," and leave the reader to decide whether THE TRIBUNE was right in its criticism, or whether the publishers are justified in offering the volume as an unobjecionable work for young readers. The story is of the debauched and depraved Francis Villon, whom Swin

...ing the reign of Henry II. of England, ... and for the sunny Province of Aquitaine, which lies in the south of France. There are ... pages of valorous doring-do, and 113 illustrations, some of the large plates being very fine.

"What the Seven Did," a record of the sayings and doings of the Wordsworth Club, kept by Margaret Sidney, is an exceedingly attractive volume, for girls especially. The club is a girls' club, and the mystic number seven constitutes its active strength. Its meetings are full of fun and frolic, and if the reading of their minutes does not interest both boys and girls then we are very much mistaken in our opinion of what juvenile readers most delight in. The book is well illustrated.

"Grandmother Normandy" is the third volume of the V. I. F. series. It deals more directly with some of the vital points of Christianity than its predecessors, and shows how the smallest things in every one's experience may be turned to good and lasting account. The character of Grandmother Normandy, stern, relentless, and unforgiving almost to the last is strongly drawn and the whole book is entertainingly written. While not adapted to very young readers it is hardly suited to the wants of adults, and belongs perhaps under the head of "juvenile" literature as well as anywhere.

In this new book, entitled "Our Boys in India," Mr. French has revived an old scheme for interesting young folks. In the first chapter, a child is missing, and further along a bank-robbery takes place, of which the kidnaping of the child is an indirect result. By the aid of a detective an older brother traces the lost child to India. The adventures of the two, one as a captive, the other as a rescuer, in different parts of the Indian Empire are the chief topics to the illustration of which this volume is devoted. The pictures in this book are numerous, and many of them are taken from special photographs procured by Mr. French while he was in India. The volume is a capital one for boys, instructive as well as interesting.

Literary Notes.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes contributes to the January number of the *Atlantic* a genial essay entitled "An After-Breakfast Talk."

One of the illustrated features of the January Century will be "Farming for Feathers," by E. B. Biggar, a former resident of Cape Town.

Howells's new story entitled "Frescoes" is told in a series of telegrams and letters, and is said to be sprightly, entertaining, and, above all, readable.

Science, the new illustrated weekly, will make its first appearance in Cambridge early next month. The leading scientific men of the country will contribute to its pages.

Mr. Clark Russell's new novel, "A Sea-Queen," will appear first in this country in the pages of *Harper's Weekly*. William Black's "Yolande" will be published first in the *Bazar*.

Lord Otho Fitzgerald, the handsome young Englishman who died of blood-poisoning the other day, is said to have been the original of the agreeable nobleman in Mr. Henry James' novel of "The Portrait of a Lady."

A new book on American literature has been prepared by Prof. Nichol, of Glasgow University. It is in the form of a historic sketch, and will be a record of American writers from the time of the colonial period down to the present day.

Mr. Longfellow left, as is generally known, a completed dramatic poem entitled "Michael Angelo." The *Atlantic Monthly* has been so fortunate as to secure it, and the first installment (thirty-five pages) will be given in the January issue.

Mrs. Barrows, better known as "Aunt Fanny," and whose books have been the delight of children for years should hardly like to say how many years, has been visiting Mrs. Judge Beckwith in this city during the last week. A new edition of her works has recently been brought out by the Putnams.

The French Academy is more than ever the subject of jokes because of its dictionary, which, begun 250 years ago, has hardly made any progress yet. Charles Nodier writing to a friend says: "You ask me when the dictionary of the French Academy will be finished? Nostradamus could not reply to the question. For myself I am firmly of opinion that the academy will be finished before its dictionary."

Books Received.

WAYSIDE FLOWERS. New York: White & Stokes.

JIMMY. By Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.50.

FLOWER DE LUCE. By H. W. Longfellow. Boston: S. E. Cassino.

LES JESUITES DANS L'AMERIQUE DU NORD. Paris: Didier et Cie.

AMERICAN DECISIONS. Vol. 39. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

WINNING HIS WAY. By Charles C. Coffin. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

PUSSY WILLOW AND OTHER CHILD SONGS. New York: White & Stokes.

CONSUELO. By George Sand. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

OLE BULL. A memoir by Sara C. Bull. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SCHILLER'S SONG OF THE BELL. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE WORLD BEYOND. By John Doughty. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

THE ARTIST'S YEAR. By Margaret P. James. New York: White & Stokes.

AMERICAN LAW STUDIES. By John C. Reed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA. By J. A. Doyle. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By W. Sloane Kennedy. Boston: S. E. Cassino.

COLLEGE CUTS, chosen from the *Columbia Spectator*. New York: White & Stokes.

SONGS AND ROMANCES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

OUR BOYS IN INDIA. By Harry W. French. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.75.

POEMS BY JOHN RUSKIN. Collected by J. O. Wright. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

LITTLE FOLK IN GREEN. By Henrietta Christian Wright. New York: White & Stokes.

THE LAMBS. A tragedy by Robert Grant. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE MERV OASIS. By Edmond O'Donovan. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE CHRISTMAS BASKET. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York: White & Stokes. Price $1.

THE YOUNG MOOSE-HUNTERS. By C. A. Stephens. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

AMERICAN FOUNDRY PRACTICE. By Thomas D. West. Illustrated. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

WHAT THE SEVEN DID. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.50.

THE UNENDING GENESIS. By H. M. Simmons. Chicago: The Colegrove Book Co. Price 50 cts.

A WHIMSICAL WOOING. By A. G. Barili. Translated by Clara Bell. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER. By Elizabeth Akers Allen. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB ALONGSHORE. By C. A. Stephens. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE WEDDING-DAY BOOK. Arranged by Katharine Lee Bates. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $2.

SNOW AND SUNSHINE. A Story for Boys and Girls. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York: White & Stokes.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY—QUITS AT LAST. By R. E. Francillon. NO PROOF. By Alice O'Hanlon.

GRANDMOTHER NORMANDY. By the author of "Blind Tom." Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.25.

A TREATISE ON CRIMINAL LAW. By Franklin Fiske Heard. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By Robert B. Forbes. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

LESSONS IN CARPENTRY BY THE SLIDE RULE. By Robert Riddell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE PROBLEM OF THE POOR. By Helen Campbell. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Price 90 cents.

LOVE: ITS CARE AND CULTURE. By J. Mortimer-Granville. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. Price $1.

MONTE ROSA. THE EPIC OF AN OLD ALP. By Starr H. Nichols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $1.

SCIENCE LADDERS. LOWEST FORMS OF WATER ANIMALS. By N. D'Anvers. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE CONTINENT LIBRARY. THE HOUSE THAT JILL BUILT. By E. C. Gardner. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THE SURGEON'S STORIES. TIMES OF GUSTAV ADOLF. By Z. Topelius. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price $1.25.

THE HISTORY OF FASHION IN FRANCE. From the French of M. Augustin Challamel by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and John Lillie. New York: Scribner & Welford.

A HANDBOOK WITH LEGAL NOTES FOR COMMERCIAL USE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. By Henry L. Barnett. Third Edition. Chicago: H. L. Barnett. Price $1.50.

The best remedy for all pulmonary complaints is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cts.

ABDUCTIONS.

No Clew to the Whereabouts of the Missing Girl, Annie L. Jackson.

"Dr." Buddington, a Medical Student, Arrested on the Charge of Abduction.

Some Very Damaging Facts Against the Medical Fledgling.

Letter from E. Brown Detailing the Particulars of His Search for Maggie Hennecke.

For five nights a lamp has been burning brightly in the window of the bedroom of little Annie Loftus Jackson on Oakland avenue. For five days and nights Annie's father and mother have sought their missing child, and it is doubtful whether the agonized mother can bear the mental and physical strain much longer.

The case has been in the hands of Lieut. Bedell, of Cottage Grove Station, since last Monday night at 10 o'clock. That official, together with Detectives Crowe and Smith, have worked zealously, and yesterday afternoon George C. Buddington, a student in Hahnemann Medical College, was placed under arrest. The evidence on which the young man was taken into custody has been gathered only after days and nights of patient investigation. It will be remembered that Annie left home last Monday morning in company with a younger sister. They visited Mrs. McDonald, a dressmaker on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Annie left her sister there, remarking: "I'm going out for a moment, but I'll be right back."

She did not return, and from that time until the present she has not been seen by any member of her family.

It now appears that Annie Jackson left Mrs. McDonald's to seek "Doctor" George C. Buddington. An hour later she was at Room No. 4 of Cottage Grove School, where she had an interview with Lillian Goodwind, in the course of which she asked Lillian to accompany her to Hahnemann Medical College. The girl said she could not leave school, and Annie went to the college unaccompanied and inquired for Buddington. She was told that he was not in the building, and left, returning an hour or so later. This time she ascertained that the man she was in search of boarded with Mrs. Hughes, No. 2954 South Park avenue. Five minutes later she was at Buddington's boarding-house.

"I want to see Dr. Buddington," she said to the landlady.

She was shown into the front parlor, where "Doctor" Buddington has a desk. In this room at this time were the medical student and the landlady's daughter, Miss Clara Hughes. Buddington assumed not to recognize Annie. In the presence of his landlady and her daughter he found it policy to play a part.

Annie took a seat near the folding-doors and said:

"Dr. Buddington, I would like to see you alone."

The landlady and her daughter retired, and the 14-year-old child and the man of 27 years had an interview. Could the details of that interview be ascertained the mystery that surrounds this remarkable case could readily be dispelled. After they had been alone some time Buddington opened the doors leading to the back parlor, and said in a tone of voice evidently intended for the ears of the landlady and her daughter: "Annie, you ought to go home. I hope you will go home directly. You must not come here again."

The girl left. She was perfectly self-possessed. Later in the afternoon she went again to the college, and asked for Buddington. He was not there. She returned to Buddington's boarding-house, but was there told that the student was absent.

It was now nearly or quite 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She walked up Cottage Grove avenue, turning on Thirty-first street and going in an easterly direction to No. 44, the residence of Mrs. Dana. She asked Mrs. Dana if her daughter Essie was at home; being told that she was absent, she returned to Cottage Grove avenue, and was, a moment later, seen by Miss Hattie St. John walking rapidly south, in the direction of her home. From this point all trace of Annie Jackson is lost. She had been away from her mother seven hours.

WHERE DID SHE GO?

Monday night, Tuesday, Tuesday night, and Wednesday the parents continued the search, and the detectives were not idle. Wednesday night suspicion pointed to Buddington, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson went to the boarding-house and accused the student of having abducted their daughter. Buddington faced them coolly, and there was a scene to which the landlady and her daughter were witnesses. Accounts of this interview vary, but all agree that the odorous antecedents of Buddington, as the detectives had developed them, figured conspicuously in the indignant denunciations of the parents. Buddington's record is bad. His parents live in New York, and he has studied medicine in that city. He was married to a New York girl a few years ago, but is not now living with her. A few months ago the authorities at the Cottage Grove Station were requested by a letter from New York to "locate" George C. Buddington. They ascertained his whereabouts, and sent the desired information to headquarters. The inquiring party in New York was no other than his wife, and it is believed that she came to Chicago in search of him. Buddington says he did not see her when she was here. The student's acquaintance with Annie Jackson began when she lived with her parents on Thirty-fifth street. He boarded a few doors distant, at No. 27, with Mrs. Stearns. One evening Annie came to Mrs. Stearns' residence, and the student accompanied her home. He went into the parlor, laid his cigar on the centre-table, and there remained alone with the child for upwards of an hour. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were absent attending church, and when they were about to enter their house Buddington skipped. Such was his anxiety to disappear speedily that he left his cigar on the centre-table, where the parents found it. This is the first link in the chain of evidence. No honorable man would have sneaked home that night as did the medical student, who is now confined in Cottage Grove Station. So suspicious was his deportment then that Mrs. Jackson called upon him the following morning, told him that he had not acted as a gentleman should, and requested him not to pay any more such questionable attentions to her little daughter. From this time Annie spoke frequently to the girls of her acquaintance concerning Dr. Buddington. Meantime the student was unceremoniously bounced by his boarding-house mistress, Mrs. Stearns. That lady gives him a character not desired by a decent medical or any other kind of a student. She intimated that she "fired" him because she feared for her own children, and because she thought it would be better to remove temptation from the path of a pretty Swedish servant-girl. When Buddington left Mrs. Stearns he owed her $9, which represented a cash advance she had made him. He still owes Mrs. Stearns $9.

Yesterday morning at 11:30 when a TRIBUNE reporter called at the Hahnemann Medical College he was told that Buddington was attending clinics. Upon being informed that the scribe would like to see him, he left his fellow-students, and entering the reception room, took the scribe by the hand and escorted him to a sofa. He is a small, blue-eyed, blonde-whiskered "Charley," with a soft, sweet voice, and possesses all the qualifications of the regulation "masher." At first he flatly refused to talk to the reporter, but upon ascertaining that THE TRIBUNE man had some ugly points on his record, he made a statement which is chiefly remarkable for

WHAT IT DOES NOT CONTAIN.

"What did Annie Jackson go to your house for on Monday last?"

"That's more than I can tell," replied Buddington.

"Why did she ask to see you alone?"

"I really don't know. At first I didn't recognize her!"

"What did she say when the doors were closed?"

"O I can't remember much. She said her mother wanted to send her to Boston to school, and she didn't want to go. She also said Frankie Frayne had written her, asking her to come to Cleveland."

"Is that all you can remember?"

"Yes. I didn't pay much attention to what she said. O before she left she said her mother was sick and wanted me to come to her house."

"Did you go?"

"No."

This is link No. 2 in the chain of evidence. If the relations between the couple had been honorable the medical student would have promptly responded to a professional call.

At 6:45 Monday evening a telegram was received at Mr. Hughes' boarding-house. He was not there, and Mrs. Hughes read the dispatch. It had been sent from No. 29 Sixteenth street:

"Dr. George C. Buddington, 2954 South Park avenue: Come to 29 Sixteenth street immediately. McDAY."

Usually Buddington is at his boarding-house at 7 o'clock in the evening. Where was he at that hour last Monday night? He had on Monday evenings been in the habit of accompanying Miss Clara Hughes to the college, where both are students. Monday night he was missing at the appointed hour. He entered the college after 8 o'clock, and remained until the close of the lecture, escorting the landlady's daughter to her home.

At a late hour the same night another telegram was delivered at the house of Mrs. Hughes. It was sent from No. 29 Sixteenth street and was for Buddington. It read:

"*George C. Buddington, 2954 South Park avenue:* I want you to come immediately. McDAY."

Buddington had, for some reason best known to himself, ignored the first message, and he did not respond to the second summons save by the brief reply that he could not come.

When asked by THE TRIBUNE reporter at the college yesterday who "McDay" was Buddington said he did not know.

"How long have you practiced medicine?"

"Since 1876."

"Have you not frequently been called to attend people whom you did not know?"

"Yes."

"Did you think the messages came from some one wanting your professional services?"

"I didn't know."

"Were you acquainted with the lady who lives at No. 29 Sixteenth street?"

"I had met her professionally."

"Is her name McDay?"

"No."

"Did you see Annie Jackson Monday night about 5 o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"At the college."

"What did she want?"

"She said her mother was sick, and she asked me to go up and attend her."

"Did you go?"

"No."

"What did you say to her?"

"I told her to go home."

This statement by the accused is important. He admits seeing Annie about 5 o'clock, and from that hour until after 8 his movements

ARE THUS FAR UNEXPLAINED.

At the conclusion of the interview at the college Buddington walked to Cottage Grove avenue, where Detectives Crowe and Smith informed him that he was wanted. He made no protest, and upon being assigned temporarily to a place in the officers' room at the station he soon became, to all outward appearances, absorbed in a game of checkers. Later he elevated his feet to the table, read THE TRIBUNE, and appeared to draw comfort from paper and cigar.

A few moments later the mother of the missing girl entered the station accompanied by a lady friend. She was looking emaciated and pale. She had eaten but one meal since Monday night, and Lieut. Bedell had hard work to persuade her to go to a neighboring restaurant and drink a cup of coffee. Her constant moan is: "Where is my darling? Where is my Annie?" She says the child's disposition was affectionate, and that she had ever been so dutiful that there can be no doubt of her forcible detention from her home. She scouts the idea of suicide, as does the father. Mr. Jackson is an Englishman of much intelligence, who holds a responsible position in the Auditor's office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In company with the detectives he has visited every known resort in Chicago to which a wretch might consign a girl whose downfall he had caused or whose ruin he contemplated. While at the station-house yesterday he declared that the instant he became satisfied that Buddington was concerned in the disappearance of his daughter he would put a bullet through him. He has been without sleep since Sunday night.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieut. Bedell read to Buddington the warrant sworn out by Mrs. Frances Jackson charging him with abduction. He protested his innocence, and answered the regulation queries without any show of emotion. He gave his age as 26, said he was married, and added that he didn't live with his wife. He smiled while the officers were searching him, and "gave up" treasure trove of a miscellaneous character without protest.

"What's this?" asked the Lieutenant as he hashed out an oddly-shaped instrument.

"That's a tongue compressor," replied Buddington. Then, turning to THE TRIBUNE representative, he added: "It's going to stay on my own tongue, too," so far as reporters are concerned.

He was then conducted down-stairs and left to meditate.

MISS CLARA HUGHES, THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER,

visited the station, and surprised the officials by claiming that Buddington was her "betrothed husband." She said excitedly: "I love that man better than any one on top of God's green earth. If he is guilty I shall not desert him. I will stay faithfully by him until a rope is put around his neck, and then when he is buried my heart will be buried in the same coffin. I care not what he was before I knew him. I love him madly, and shall continue to do so, although I know my life may be wrecked. The students at the college don't think I mean to remain loyal to George, but I have sworn to cherish him until death, and I shall keep my vow."

"Where was Buddington last Monday night, between 5 and 8 o'clock?" asked the reporter, as soon as the young lady grew calm.

"I don't know. He came to our house in November, and with the exception of those three hours Monday night I can account for all his time since he began to board with us."

Later in the evening the Lieutenant inspected more carefully the articles taken from Buddington's pockets. A note book indicated that he had written to Miss Hughes in cipher. He also carried a bank book which indicated upon its face that Miss Hughes had deposited a sum of money with the Union Trust Company. On Monday, the day that Annie Jackson disappeared, Buddington drew from the bank $25. On Tuesday he drew $10. On Wednesday he further depleted the young lady's bank account by drawing $25, making a grand total of $60 in three days.

It will be seen that the student "struck on his feet" when he found Mrs. Hughes for a landlady. The janitor of the medical college gives Buddington a bad name, and the detectives declare that their investigation only deepens the suspicion which prompted the student's arrest. It is reliably ascertained that when Annie went to the college she expressed to a student whom she saw much indignation at the course which Buddington had pursued toward her. The expressions which she used were:

"The scoundrel! The dirty scamp! He has given me medicine to put me to sleep!"

The query naturally arises: When did Buddington drug the girl and what was his object? The detectives in charge of the case are greatly encouraged over the results of yesterday's work, and it is predicted that the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Annie Jackson will be dissipated within the next forty-eight hours.

With a view to verifying the prisoner's explanation of his whereabouts from 5 to 8 o'clock on the evening of the girl's disappearance, two officers of Lieut. Bedell's station were sent to the residence of Mr. Jesse Mann on Twenty-ninth street, where he claimed to have been. When told what Buddington had said Mr. Mann said that the statement was false from first to last; that he did not see him on the evening of that day at all, and that Buddington was certainly not at his house when he says he was. This statement from Mr. Mann counts another strong point against the prisoner, who, when made acquainted with the result of the interview with Mann, simply insisted that in spite of this what he had originally stated was true.

BROWN'S SEARCH FOR MAGGIE HENNECKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—The following letter, explaining Brown's reasons for work, and the method thereof, in the case of Maggie Hennecke, is just received:

"HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 13.—*Mr. J. Rugee, Milwaukee, Wis.*—DEAR SIR: Yours at hand and contents noted. In reply would say that I have left my business entirely, and have worked with all my power day and night to find out this great mystery, and to bring the child to her parents. A part of the time it looks very dark to me. Then other new encouragement nerves me on. I have neither stopped for danger nor for money, and have seen some very rough times. Excitement ran high, but I have been in the cause of right and the law, and have not feared to go to the front, and if at last every effort shall fail I can say that I have done my duty here below in this wonderful work, as it seems to be a most skillfully-laid plan, and to have been accomplished without suspicion, till at last one of the party, for the sake of $30, lost his grip, and, being unsuccessful in an attempt to get another in to throw suspicion off at Plattsmouth, and finding that he was in that I pinned him down until he confessed of assisting in the taking away of little Maggie Hennecke. He (J. H. Borden) gave me a thorough description of the other two men who helped in the affair, as also of the team. The men I have fill the description in every respect, as also does the team. The one (meaning one of the men) owns to being with Borden on the road. He claims that there was only his sister with him, but says he thinks he saw the girl on the road. He also states that he is sure that the other man does not know where the child is, and I gain little by little from him. They will be brought to trial here as soon as Mr. Hennecke is here. Our Governor, Mr. George Nance, also Prosecuting-Attorney Gen. Dilworth, and the Secretary of the State express their sympathy with the parents, and will do all in their power to bring the matter to light. As for bringing the prisoners back, the Attorney-General will probably be able to try them here, and may bring more light upon the matter soon. I see by the papers that some people there [meaning Milwaukee and Chicago, no doubt] have a bad opinion of me in this terrible affair, or rather the detectives. They should investigate before making bad assertions. I have lived in Hastings for over ten years, and am willing for any investigation to be made. What I have done I have paid for out of my own means, and asked no one for a cent, and I will do everything possible to get all set right. I cannot give fuller details, for time will not permit, but expect to soon. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. BROWN.

"WE RUNNED AWAY."

Two little rascally darlings, they stood—
Hand clasped in hand, and eyes full of glee—
Stock-still in the midst of the crowded street,
Naughty as ever children could be.

Horses to right of them, horses to left,
Men hurrying breathless to and fro,
Nobody stopping to wonder at them,
Nobody there with a right to know.

O, what a chance for a full truant joy!
Earth holds no other equal delight.
Hark! it is over—a shriek fills the air,
A woman's face flashes pallid-white:

"O babies! whose are you? How came you here?"
The busy street halts aghast, at bay;
Serene smile the infants, as heavenly clear
They both speak together: "We runned away!"

The crowd and the bustle swayed on again,
The babies were safe and had lost their fun;
And we who saw felt a secret pain,
Half envy of what the babies had done;

And said in our hearts, Alack! if we tell
The truth, and the whole truth, we must say,
We never get now so good a time
As we used to have when "we runned away."
—*Wide-Awake.*

In Just Eight Days.

The Hon. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio, suffered from rheumatism for a long time—years in fact—but it was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in just eight days.

THE COURTS.

The Legality of the Present Mode of Summoning Jurors Challenged.

Sims Pleads Guilty to Forgery—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

The Legality of the Mode of Summoning Jurors Drawn in Question.

For the last six months nearly the County Commissioners have wholly failed to do their duty in drawing names of voters from which the Clerks of the different courts were to select their jurors, and the result has been that the Judges of the different courts of Cook County have been obliged from time to time to order venires for special juries who have served the usual two weeks the same as if they had been regularly drawn. These special jurors, of course, were selected by the bailiffs, and they have been obliged to pick up such men as they could get on short notice. It needs no telling to know that such a practice could not result in the selection of good juries, but a challenge was made yesterday afternoon to the whole jury in the case of Charnley against Bickford, which raises the whole question, and will result in a judicial decision on the subject. The jury in this case was a special one, and was ordered by the Judge on information that there were no names in the County Clerk's box from which a regular jury could be summoned. Mr. H. F. Aldis and Gen. Stiles appeared for the plaintiffs, and when the jury had been selected Mr. Aldis challenged the whole array and presented the following motion, which was put in writing:

"And now come the plaintiffs by Hatch & Aldis, their attorneys, and move a challenge to the array, and that the writ of venire for such jury be quashed.

"The plaintiffs offer to prove that the Clerk of the Superior Court did not 'at least twenty days,' or at any other time before the first day of this term of the Superior Court, repair to the office of the County Clerk and in the presence of such County Clerk draw from the box containing the names of the jurors selected by the County Board the names of a sufficient number of said persons as by the statute ordered and provided.

"The plaintiffs offer to prove that the Clerk of the Superior Court did not cause said jurors to be summoned as by the statute provided.

"The plaintiffs offer to prove that the so-called jury now called and in court was not legally selected, and is not a legally constituted regular panel.

"The plaintiffs offer to prove that the persons now in the jury-box were summoned under a special writ issued by order of this court, and that the persons in said jury-box and about to be sworn as jurors have served on causes tried in this court within two weeks, and since the writ was served upon them.

"Plaintiffs offer to prove that the persons in the jury-box are not talesmen.

"Plaintiffs offer to prove that for other good and sufficient reasons the so-called panel is not a regular panel."

The Judge inquired whether there were any names in the County Clerk's box from which names could have been drawn.

Gen. Stiles said he understood not, but he desired to make up a record for a higher court, and wanted to proceed in order. He proposed to call the Clerk of the court to see if he had been down to the County Clerk's office, as required by law, to draw names, and then, if necessary, to go further and inquire of the County Clerk whether the County Commissioners had selected the names, as was their duty.

The Judge inquired whether, on the hypothesis that no names had been put in the box, a court could not summon jurors.

Gen. Stiles thought not. The statute provided that there should be a regular panel first. If there was no regular panel then there could be no special juries, or at least only by summoning jurors for each particular case. But unless there was a regular panel first there was no authority to summon any special jurors at all.

The Judge remarked that that might result in a perpetual vacation. It would be the jolliest court he ever saw.

Gen. Stiles admitted that might be the result, but he suggested that courts and lawyers were bound to obey the law as it stood, and leave it for the Legislature, which was about to convene, to remedy any defect. The same question was raised a few years ago before another Judge, who admitted that in his opinion there had not been a valid jury before him for eighteen months.

The Judge said he would not go on until he was satisfied as to the law, and ordered a section of the law library down to his room, but the hour of adjournment cut off any further arguments, and the matter was postponed until this morning.

The Sims Pension Forgery Case—Other Federal Criminal Matters.

G. R., alias "Dick," Sims, the crooked pension agent, who was arrested last spring for complicity in frauds upon the pension office at Indianapolis, was brought to trial yesterday forenoon in the United States District Court, Judge Blodgett. Through his attorney, Mr. Beattie, Sims pleaded not guilty to two charges of defrauding the pension office by means of spurious certificates. A jury was called for and impaneled, and the first witness called by District-Attorney Leake was Paul E. Williams, the special agent who was detailed to work up the case when the frauds were first discovered. He produced the certificates in the Reese affair by which the conspirators succeeded in realizing upwards of $2,000 and testified that he first visited Reese and found that the certificates had never been in his possession, and that the indorsements were forgeries. Tracing them back through the banks they had passed through he found that they had been first in the possession of Messrs. Lothholz and J. J. Walser, of this city, and through them ascertained that they were issued by Sims. All the witnesses in both the Reese and the McPheeters cases were present, and Sims, appearing to realize that he stood no chance before a jury for an acquittal, instructed his attorney when Williams had left the stand to change the plea to guilty in both cases. As the Reese case was already under way the change of plea could not very well be made, but, the prisoner consenting, the jury were instructed to bring in a verdict of guilty, which they did. Sims then pleaded guilty to the McPheeters case, and was remanded until Monday for sentence. It is generally understood that Sims will be dealt with somewhat leniently in consideration of services rendered the Government in prosecuting the head clerk in Indianapolis, Mr. Terrill, who was recently tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The case of Daniel Murphy and Harry Raison, indicted for passing a counterfeit $20 bill, was then heard, and occupied the remainder of the day, but was not concluded.

Today the cases of Malcolm Mouat, indicted for deserting from a vessel, and Alphonse J. Watier, charged with smuggling jewelry, will be heard.

Items.

Judge Barnum yesterday heard the habeas corpus case of Donalda De Roche against Chief-of-Police Doyle, to recover possession of her 11-year-old daughter Donalda, who was detained at the Desplaines Street Station to secure her as a witness against her father. The police claim the girl has been the victim of assaults from her father, the details of which will not bear publication, and as he had been indicted she was kept to testify against him. After some discussion the Judge decided to give the child back to the mother on her promising to give a bond for the production of the child in court at the trial of the father.

A row between rival furniture dealers furnished some amusement before a jury in Judge Hawes' court yesterday. The plaintiff, Effert, claimed that some time ago a man offered him a load of desks which, after some haggling, he bought. While they were being unloaded, A. H. Revell, the defendant, rushed in, and not only threatened to knock the plaintiff down but actually carried his threat into execution. On the other hand, Revell says that Effert succeeded in getting the goods by bidding over him when he (Revell) had agreed to buy them. When he went into Effert's store for an explanation the latter ordered him out, and Revell just touched him on the nose. The jury evidently sympathised with Revell, for they acquitted him.

The gamblers' cases will come up this morning before Judge Rogers.

The arguments on the motion for injunction in the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Company against the City of Chicago occupied Judge Smith's attention all day yesterday, and were continued until this morning.

Divorces.

Mary Grey filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Thomas Grey, charging him with habitual drunkenness and desertion, and praying for a divorce.

Elizabeth Bruins asked for a divorce against Edward W. Bruins, on the ground of desertion.

And Sophia M. Sorrenson from Christian Sorrenson, for the same cause.

Wilhelmina C. Ullmann complained that her husband, Ernst Robert Ullmann, has been in the habit of abusing her cruelly ever since their marriage, kicking and striking her until she was obliged to leave him in 1880, and has not since lived with him, and she now asks to have the useless marriage tie dissolved.

A decree of divorce is said to have been granted Saturday by Judge Jameson in the case of Simeon W. King against Grace M. King, on the ground of desertion. The bill was not filed until Wednesday, so that the case was heard and adjudicated before it was publicly begun, and when it was filed desperate efforts were made, by an order of court, to keep the matter secret, resulting as is usually the case, in an extra amount of publicity.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce yesterday to Terrence Smith from Eliza Smith on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

George B. Cornell and the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against Ellert Schumacher and Barnard F. Schumacher to restrain the use of John Lacey and G. B. Cornell's patent, issued Aug. 29, 1871, for improvements in a combined bush and wrench for bungs.

Notice.

Attorneys having law cases, either in the United States Circuit or District Courts, which they desire placed on the calendar for December will please hand a notice to the clerk by Monday. This calendar will be prepared at once and copies furnished attorneys in time for the call, which is expected will begin some time in January.

State Courts.

Philip Ryan Jr. began a suit yesterday against the Sand Blast File Sharpening Company of Delaware to recover $5,000.

J. J. Dudley commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, laying damages at $10,000.

Joseph E. Caven began a suit in trover against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to recover the value of four horses, worth $8,775, shipped from Jamesport, Mo., in March last to Chicago, but which never arrived.

Louise S. Glade brought suit for $3,000 against Kaspar G. Schmidt.

Herman Valberding commenced an action in trespass against Frederick Cogswell, Robert White, Mills Gordon, and Thomas Murphy, laying damages at $5,300.

D. C. Woods and George R. Smith began a suit for $5,000 against Charles O. Perrine.

Peter Wagner commenced a suit against the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company to recover $25,000 for the loss of a leg. He was a fireman on an engine belonging to the Pennsylvania Company, which company leased of the defendant the right to run its trains over the "old Church Road." Wagner claims this road was kept in bad repair, so that his engine ran off the track, and he was seriously injured, and lost a leg.

The Criminal Court.

Before Judge Gardner Ransom d'Arcambal, indicted for selling obscene articles, gave $1,000 bail with Julius and Bernhard Moos as sureties; John Rice, driving away a horse and buggy, sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail; and in the case of George Clark the demurrer to the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was sustained and the petition dismissed. Clark will be taken to Joliet this morning, there to serve out a year's imprisonment.

Before Judge Anthony, Richard Warren was found guilty of burglary, and was awarded eight years in the penitentiary; Frank Armstrong pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was given eight months in the House of Correction; Thomas Scott, larceny, was tried by the court and acquitted; James Connelley pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; John Williams and William Kelley pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to nine months each in the House of Correction; William Washington, Albert Ward, and James Taylor, 13-year-old boys, charged with burglary, were awarded three years each in the Reform School at Pontiac; Henry Lyuthcome, being found guilty of burglary by the court, was given one year in the penitentiary; Daniel Ryan, robbery, acquitted by a jury; John Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded for sentence; and the cases of J. Jay Griffin and Norman McLeod were continued by agreement. John Eberthal, the German who so brutally maltreated and abused his wife and children, was tried by a jury, and, being found guilty, was fined $50. Each individual juror was strongly in favor of sending him to the penitentiary for a term of not less than five years, and would have so framed their verdict had it not been for depriving the man's family of his support which they are so greatly in need of. The wife and little ones were in court yesterday, and their distressed condition excited a great deal of sympathy. Eberthal has lain in jail for some few weeks, and it is evident that his family have in the meanwhile suffered for the necessaries of life. It is stated that Eberthal has also hanging over him a police court fine of $100, which he is likely to be obliged to work out in the House of Correction. The case excited so much indignation on the one hand against the prisoner, and so much sympathy on the other hand for the wife and little ones, that some one in the court proposed to take up a collection for the immediate relief of the family, and in a very short time some $15 was raised and presented to them.

Probate Court.

In the estate of John Naper, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Augusta C. D. Naper, under bond for $10,000.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions for new trial in Nos. 6,940 and 7,068.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions for new trial in Nos. 7,026, 6,986, 7,020, 6,852, 6,810, and 6,864.
JUDGE JAMESON—Divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial in the gambling cases and the Allen habeas-corpus case.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorce cases.
JUDGE MORAN—Divorce cases.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned until Wednesday.
JUDGE GARY—611 to 640, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 7,578, 7,582, 7,602, 7,634, 7,638, 7,646, 7,666, 7,412, 7,440, and 7,514.
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 463, 490, 493, 494, 495, and 498. No case on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 297, 298, 299, and 300. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call 690, 570, 618, 681, 586, 701, 760, and 776. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Set cases Nos. 3535 and 3693, Town of Lake special assessment. No. 256, and Nos. 899 to 902, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the new calendar.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 652, 655, 659, 660, 661, 662, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 687, 688, 505, 506, 707, 708, 217, and 651.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Luerssen vs. Leopold Burger, $904.—A. W. Sprague et al. vs. Henry Wilson, $504.55.

JUDGE SMITH—C. T. Raynolds et al. vs. W. H. Spears and W. A. Veitz, $114.45.—August Schultze vs. Louis Schultze, $828.86.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Margaret Sheelan vs. Michael O'Connell; verdict, $182, and motion for new trial.—August Hanske et al. vs. William McArthur; verdict, $292, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE HAWES—J. B. Quinn vs. Philip Sunfield; verdict, $401.45.

Second District Appellate Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Appellate Court, Second District, met again today. The following business was transacted:

979. Bickford vs. Joy; bond approved; rule dismissed.

980. Marseilles Paper Company vs. Joy; same order.

986. Tetzmel vs. Naughton; motion allowed; time extended to 26th.

806. Lewis vs. Pfeil; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal; appeal dismissed; motion by appellant for leave to withdraw record, abstracts, and briefs.

963. Holley et al vs. Metcalf; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

797. Powell vs. Allen; motion by appellee for appeal to Supreme Court, appeal allowed upon appellee filing bond for $500, security to be approved by the court within twenty days.

714. Seymour vs. Haines; motion by appellant to reverse and remand under mandate.

933. Woodward vs. Black; motion by appellee for leave to argue orally.

966. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Faxon; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

991. Village of Genoa vs. Vanalstine; motion by appellant for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

992. Same vs. same; motion for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

The court adjourned to Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the horse market during the past week:

	Age.	Hands.	Weight.	Price.
Bay driver	7	15	900	$175
Brown driver	7	15¼	1,050	140
Roan driver	8	15¼	1,100	75
Gray driver	8	15½	1,000	65
Gray driver	6	15½	1,000	65
Draft team	5	16	2,800	400
Pair farm mares	.....	15½	2,100	150
Gray mare	4	15¾	1,400	225
Gray horse	7	15½	1,100	75
Brown horse	7	16	1,000	60
Brown horse	9	15¼	1,050	65
Gray horse	7	15	1,100	100
Bay horse	9	15¾	1,200	100
Six farm horses				430

"Cockroach Tea"—A Medical Preparation for Kidney Disease.

Philadelphia Record.

A Philadelphia medical journal has received a communication from a Louisiana physician, asking if there is any virtue in tea made from fat female cockroaches, brandy, and sugar. The following formula of a preparation used by old women nurses in the South was also furnished: "One dozen fat female cockroaches, put into a pint of boiling water (after being bruised); let stand a couple of hours, then strain well; add two tablespoonfuls of brandy and ʒj of crushed sugar; stir till thoroughly dissolved. Two tablespoonfuls every hour."

The Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson College said last night that he presumed that cockroaches were not entirely unknown in the medical practice in this city, and "cockroach tea" may be used with good effect in certain cases, although, owing to the public prejudice against the insect, it would not be a popular medicine. The use of the cockroach as a diuretic in certain cases is almost universal in Russia, and is very general now in European medical practice as a cure for Bright's disease. To what extent it may be used in Philadelphia is not known. Physicians would not care to have it known that they prescribe so detested an insect in their practice, and few druggists will acknowledge that they keep it in stock. Its medicinal properties are in many respects the same as those of cantharides, and when prescribed are in the shape of a pill, made with the powder of the dried insect, or the "cockroach" tea of the Southern "grannies." A *Record* reporter who visited several of the leading drug-stores in the city yesterday and asked whether powdered cockroaches were kept in their stock was told that they did not sell it, but that a prescription containing the active principle (blattiden) can be easily prepared by drying half-a-dozen of the animals and powdering them, so as to make a pill, or a solution can and occasionally is prepared by soaking fat female cockroaches in whisky. The Professor of Materia Medica in Jefferson College says that the cockroach is no more offensive than the cantharides, which are of the same class of animals, and their smell is, if anything, less disgusting than the much-used Spanish fly. Several physicians who were interviewed yesterday on the subject said that in their opinion it was only a matter of time when cockroaches, or the active principle, will be in as common use in this country as they are in Russia or Central Europe.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

It Is Considered by a Special Committee of the City Authorities.

The Special Committee on Licenses met yesterday afternoon in Controller Gurney's office. The committee is made up of Mayor Harrison, Controller Gurney, and Ald. Shorey, Hildreth, and Mayer, and the object of the meeting was to indulge in an informal discussion on the revenue question under a resolution which Ald. Hildreth introduced, to the effect that the licenses be raised generally and that everything be taxed. The evident object of the resolution is to bridge over the saloon license question by putting it out of sight in a general license law.

Controller Gurney expressed the opinion that this move was necessary as a means of increasing the revenue. The 2 per cent assessment made available but $2,507,214, and about $350,000 was raised by the present license system, making a total revenue of $2,857,214—fully $150,000 less revenue than was realized last year. This was all that was available for municipal purposes. There could, of course, be levies for school purposes, the payment of interest on the public debt, and for the library fund. The Controller also stated that this year there was no surplus from the general fund to piece out this revenue.

There followed some talk about the general fund and street improvements, and strenuous objections were made that the city was always obliged to pay for the paving of street intersections, when streets were paved under private contracts and by private assessments.

The Mayor said that hereafter he would veto any private contracts which provided that the city should pay for the paving of street intersections.

Controller Gurney said he understood that the Police Department wanted a large increase—some 200 or more men.

Mayor Harrison said this increase would be impossible. They did not need any such increase, in the first place.

Then Controller Gurney said if nothing was done to increase the revenue the force would have to be reduced. The demand for bridges, sewerage, and improvement of the Fire Department could not be met, either.

Ald. Hildreth here saw his chance and took advantage of it. He said the only way out of this dilemma was to ask the Legislature to pass a general license law. A schedule of licenses should be drawn up and presented to the Legislature for its approval.

Mayor Harrison and Controller Gurney chimed in with Ald. Hildreth and declared that he was right.

Ald. Shorey seriously objected to this general license system as being both vicious and unfair. The true remedy, and that which was based upon the soundest financial system, was equal taxation. The present system had grown up on illegal assessment in all parts of the State, and had been sustained by the Supreme Court simply because it was so universally in operation. The only remedy for this was to make it a felony to fix an unreasonably low assessment. This system of licensing things that did not require police regulation was

AGAINST THE IDEAS OF POLITICAL ECONOMISTS

from Adam Smith down. Ald. Shorey pointed out the license-system in operation at Leadville, where on the first of every month judgment was entered up against all the saloons, gambling-houses, and houses of prostitution, and the proprietors of the places, who understood the system, came up regularly and paid their fines.

Ald. Hildreth suggested that vehicles of all kinds be taxed $5 each.

Ald. Shorey said if such a tax were established that should be the only one.

The Mayor talked at length on the present "defective" methods of raising a revenue, and deplored the fact that the rich railroads were let down so easily, while the poor mechanics had to pay the bulk of the taxes, proportionately.

Controller Gurney heartily seconded the Mayor's sentiments on that question. He said that the Western Indiana Railroad had at least a million and a half of property, and this year they had reported but a $15,000 valuation. He said he had told President Brown that he should be hung up as high as Haman.

The Mayor strongly denied that the saloons necessitated an increase in the number of policemen. The men who did the drinking made the increase a necessity, not the saloons. If men would not drink the police force could be safely reduced. In Kentucky there were more saloons than in Illinois and less drunkenness. In foreign countries everything was licensed and the system worked well.

Ald. Shorey said the curse of foreign countries was the laws, which oppressed and ground down the poor man.

The Mayor showed his friendship and feeling for the saloonkeepers by asserting that if a license was put on everything the saloonkeepers would not object. They had a great interest and influence, and would never submit unless they got what they asked for. If the Legislature could not be induced to pass a license bill, the Council should put a license on everything over which it had power under the statute—some had been withheld because they were considered unfair. The increase of assessments was impossible unless the same increase was made all over the State, and this would not be agreed to. A good thing to do would be to induce the Legislature to allow Chicago to assume a bonded indebtedness for its permanent improvement in the way of viaducts, bridges, raising the streets, water-works, and new City-Hall. Our public works were being built for the present and not for all time. This fact was fully demonstrated at the Sixteenth street viaduct, where the smoke from the locomotives had so rotted the iron beams that a lead-pencil could be thrust through them. There was no doubt but that in time the river would be closed up, or, at least, permanent bridges would be built across it. Then there would be a large outer harbor, and that harbor would yield the city enough revenue to pay all the city's indebtedness. They could only obtain that by a bonded indebtedness. The Constitution should be so altered as to clearly define permanent improvements in order that the Mayor or Council would be prevented from overstepping the bounds. For the immediate present the license system was the only thing practicable. Under its workings the saloonkeepers could not "kick."

THE COMMITTEE THEN INDULGED

in some talk about a constitutional convention, and the general opinion appeared to be that there was more need now than ever of such a convention to consider the questions of taxation and bonded indebtedness.

Ald. Shorey expressed himself as being seriously opposed to taking the bridle off the 2-per-cent assessment. He thought the license system as proposed would violate the fundamental laws of the charter, and if they went to Springfield and asked for a license system under the guise of revenue the Supreme Court would throw it out as illegal. It was not a just system, as it was outside the pale of ordinary police regulation.

The Mayor said he thought if they needed a thing as bad as they did this there was no time to think whether it was constitutional or not. They had not brains enough to decide.

After some further talk on the question under discussion the committee adjourned to meet at half-past 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Chased by Coyotes.

Helena (Mont.) Independent.

An Eastern Montana exchange gives the following. Maj. P. Russell, the sheep man, says, that coyotes do not bother sheep much in this country. They will, however, keep around the sheep at a distance and howl in the early morning and at night. The shepherd dogs he considers a great protection, as they will run the coyotes off, although they cannot whip them. Recently, however, the order of things was reversed, and a band of coyotes cornered a valuable shepherd dog and ran him off through the hills. The absence of the dog was afterwards fortunately soon discovered, and herders mounted on fleet and sure-footed horses, followed in search. The dog was at length seen at a distance completely surrounded by about ten of the cunning coyotes, who were successfully driving the poor faithful creature away from the camp. At intervals the dog would attempt to break his cordon of wild herders and return to his charge, but the fierce animals anticipating the movement, would close their ranks and present a snarling, unbroken row of shining ivory. At the approach of the horsemen the cowardly coyotes at once dropped their tails and disappeared almost as suddenly as if the earth had opened up and swallowed them.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

AGRICULTURAL.

American Agricultural Associations and Their General Usefulness.

English Cart or Shire Horses—Their Characteristics and Value.

American Jersey Cattle Club—Meetings of Farmers, Breeders, and Others.

Concluding Sessions of the American Agricultural Association.

Third Day of the Chicago Poultry Show—The Cane-Growers and the Grangers.

HUSBANDRY AND LIVE STOCK.

American Agricultural Associations.

There are many who have little or no knowledge of the means by which the various fairs or other exhibits of agricultural products and machinery have originated and to whom they are indebted for such measures of success as they have met. In almost every instance some one individual with more than an ordinary interest, and earnestly desiring greater and more speedy progress in agricultural methods and results, is the prime mover and the untiring, persistent worker who labors in season and out of season, generally without hope of other reward than that of seeing his fellows benefited. His efforts inspire others with some of his spirit, if not with his devotion, and the result is seen in township, county, and State fairs; in meetings of breeders of the several kinds of stock, of dairymen, of horticulturists, of beekeepers, and gatherings of those interested in other special branches of agriculture. By no means the least valuable of these meetings are such conventions as that held in Chicago this week under the auspices of the American Agricultural Association.

At such conventions the living, moving, thinking farmers meet and exchange views more freely than they could otherwise. That somewhat heated discussion should arise at these conventions upon topics about which the participants feel very deeply is by no means strange—it would be strange if, where many differ, this no source of discussion. At such meetings precedence should be given to discussions of the means and practices whereby the quantity of the products of the soil may be increased, their quality improved, their cost lessened; but it will be difficult to prevent, if it will be desirable to prevent, spirited or even fiery discussion.

Of the American Agricultural Association people generally have little real knowledge. Some have entertained views, or rather prejudices, gained from their agricultural papers, jealous of any and all rivals, and all new measures about which they have not been consulted, but few know the history, composition, and purposes of the association. Briefly, the association was born in New York City some three years ago, where it has held two conventions of prominent agriculturists, and its regular annual meetings. The President, of Vermont, is a banker who is also a farmer, if owning and profitably managing two or three Vermont farms under his personal supervision entitles a man to be considered a farmer.

The Secretary is an enthusiastic and an unceasing worker, of great resources and seemingly inexhaustible energy, who has proved in many ways his readiness to sacrifice his private interests to sustain and to foster the association, much as many another man has toiled for measures for public good.

The purposes of the organization, so far as can be learned from a careful study of its history and some acquaintance with its leading members, is to do for the Nation generally much such work as State Boards of Agriculture are formed to accomplish, together with such work as the exposition companies of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other large cities have in view as their purpose. The conventions it originates for the purposes described above. The necessary expenses are paid by the fees for membership, and any person who has enough interest in agricultural progress to lead him to do so may become a member.

English or Shire Cart Horses.

Of cart-horses there are in Great Britain three distinct breeds—the Suffolk, the Clydesdale, and the English or Shire. The Suffolk is a horse of goodly weight, if anything too heavy for his legs and feet, is remarkably hardy, and admirably fitted for service as a farm horse on light lands. His great endurance enables him to plow steadily all day and return to his stable at nightfall little worse for wear, and this he not infrequently continues to do until 20 or more years old.

The Clydesdale is a horse of very different build, standing high on the leg, is spirited and active, has fine feet, long pasterns, and good, hard flat legs. He is better known than any other British draft horse in America, and is deservedly popular where known.

The English or Shire horse varies greatly in characteristics with the variations in the soil and the conditions to which they are subjected in the different counties where bred. The Shire horse is described generally as carrying a rather large head, full and broad chest, powerful and heavy shoulders, short back, strong, wide loins and hips, drooping quarters running down to muscular, well-developed thighs, and large lower limbs and feet. In most the lower part of the legs carries a full coat of long and silky hair. Combining the activity of the Clydesdale with the marvelously robust constitution of the Suffolk the Shire horse comes nearer perhaps than any other to answering the demand for a general utility horse for the plow, the road, the forest, and the city. Sound in wind and limb, free from hereditary weaknesses of large size, and powerful in proportion to his massive build, quick to use his great strength in the service of man, and notably kind and docile, he is such a horse as will be sought, at long prices, to help do the work of the world at times when the lighter, nervous, jerky, and comparatively frail country farm-horse of the country is unavailable at any price, as was the case in the years following the panic of 1873.

With most American farmers horse-breeding is simply a matter of chance or mere chance. The services of any stallion that may be near will answer, provided the charge for his services be not too great. If the charge be a dollar or two more than the lowest rate, the services of another horse a little further away, the latter will be sought, even though the foal got by the higher-priced horse may be worth double that from the common horse. Yet the American farmer knows that for good draft horses there is always a ready sale at good figures, and that, while the common horse is not ready for work before he is 4 or 5 years old, the Shire horse is ready at 2 years of age to put his breast in the collar with good effect.

If with great power there is quick action the result is a gain at all time, money. Heavy loads must now be moved at a rate of at least five or six miles per hour, in the cities, to answer the popular demand. The common American horse may be quick enough, though, as the training of many of them is neglected, many are slow walkers, but he has seldom the power to move large loads at a brisk walk without soon falling under the strain. The offspring of a cross with the Shire horse has the desired power together with the quickness of action needed, and these are supplemented by great powers of endurance which enable them to continue his work day after day without tiring.

The English Shire horse has long been highly appreciated by breeders in England and in Scotland. On good authority it is declared that the best English Shire mares they could buy have been taken by Scotch breeders and bred to Clydesdale stallions, and that the very best Clydesdales in existence are offspring of that cross. Brand, one of the most successful breeders of prize-winning Clydesdales, declares that some of his best animals were out of English Shire mares and by Clyde horses—a fact in no wise disputable to the Clyde, yet reflecting much honor upon the ancient Shire horse breed, which for more than a century has preserved its characteristics almost unchanged, thus acquiring a fixed and unmistakable power of transmitting those characteristics with certainty whenever and wherever used upon other breeds. No better blood than that of the English Shire horse is to be found ready for the improvement of our common stock, and for giving to us a race of animals of massive strength, magnificent form, unequaled power of endurance, docility, and general adaptability to the needs of city and of country.

Rulings of the Jersey Cattle Club.

It seems rather unfortunate for the Jersey cattle interest in the West that the American Jersey Cattle Club is by many looked upon as being more nice than wise. How far this opinion is justified may not be easily stated, but of the manner which have given form to this belief three is long double and frequent tinkering with the laws governing the publication, especially those concerning the entry of pedigrees in the Herd Register, not a few breeders of Jerseys think there is either a plain confession of present lack of wisdom, or what must be regarded as a declaration that those who framed the original and subsequent rules were not wise enough to adopt laws which should meet the simple requirements of the case. In the fact that within the current year the club has found it necessary to declare that the cow Pride of Blacknell, her descendants were not worthy the place they occupied in the Herd Register, and that the club refuses to give to the public the full truth, which shall expose those who were guilty of obtaining fraudulently a place for her and her progeny in the Register, to by that means obtain higher prices therefor than the purchasers would have given had the truth been known, a very large number of breeders see further proof of lack of even a reasonable degree of wisdom.

The extreme nicety of some of the acts of the club has many times been shown, the latest instance being the refusal of the Secretary to admit to the pages of the Register a heifer calf dropped by Norma of Jersey 17,548 while she was in quarantine last August. The sire of this calf is Poilux; at the time he served Norma he was owned by William Alexander Jr., of the Island of Jersey. At that time Norma was owned by Mr. R Le Breq, also of the Island of Jersey. Abundant proof seems to have been furnished to the Secretary of the club as to the facts of the service, and that Poilux was registered in the Jersey Herd-Book, but because he was brought from the island before he was 1 year old—the age at which a register number is given to bulls—he has no Jersey Herd-Book number. In face of all those facts the Secretary has refused to give a place in the Herd Register to this young descendant of the bluest blood in the Island of Jersey Herd-Book. If the rulings of Secretary Hand are in accordance with the views of the club, and any attitude exists for the exercise of his judgment, then he, and, through his official act, the club, is more nice than wise.

Meetings of Farmers.

Each of the next four or five weeks will bring a number of meetings or representative farmers for the primary purpose of benefiting agriculture. On Dec. 19-21 the Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting in Kansas City; in Indianapolis, Ind., on Jan. 9 the Indiana Poultry Breeders' Association will meet; Jan. 10, the Dairymen's Association; Jan. 11, the Beekeepers; Jan. 25, the State Board of Agriculture; Jan. 30, the Indiana Cattle Breeders; Jan. 31, Swine Breeders and Wool-Growers will hold their meetings. Jan. 2 the retiring Illinois State Board of Agriculture will meet, and on Jan. 9 the new board will convene in Springfield. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will meet in Richland Centre Jan. 3-5, and the Wisconsin Agricultural Convention will meet in Madison Feb. 5.

It can scarcely be said that the farmers of the West are not awake to the value of an intelligent combination of meeting in person those who are active in promoting the welfare of agriculture, and to the importance of providing for such comparisons of results as will incite to renewed efforts to reach a point nearer perfection in agricultural methods and agricultural products.

Which Is Best?

A subscriber asks "Which kind or breed of fowls are the best layers—White Leghorn, Black Spanish, or Speckled Hamburgs?" He is respectfully referred to those who breed those fowls, from whom he will probably learn that fanciers of White Leghorns think they are the best; that fanciers of Black Spanish believe that their favorits are best, while admirers of Speckled Hamburgs are confident that no fowls surpass the latter. The one point upon which all of these breeders will agree is that any established breed is better than the world at large, and that this they will be quite right. One who will replace the dunghill cock by one of either of the breeds mentioned will make no serious mistake, but will have constantly cause for rejoicing over the change.

Agricultural and Live-Stock Items.

Pleuro-pneumonia in an active form exists near Allentown, Pa.

The Tilemakers' Association of Illinois will meet in Springfield Jan. 16.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Brookline, is keeping three cows on the produce of a half acre of land. The system of ensilage does it.

The retiring Illinois State Board of Agriculture will meet in Springfield Jan. 2 to close such business as may remain for that body to do.

Mr. John X. Griffith, of Shenandoah, Ia., has purchased an imported Southdown ram, winner of the first prize at St. Louis, from the flock of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. He was imported by Leslie Coombs, of Spring Station, Ky.

On Jan. 9, 1883, the new State Board of Agriculture of Illinois will meet in Springfield to elect a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer for the next ensuing two years, and to map out the work for next year.

The serious if not fatal sickness of Arthur Bryant, one of the most efficient and progressive pioneer horticulturists of the West, was this week announced. He is nearly 80 years old, and the eldest living brother of the late William Cullen Bryant.

The Hon. S. D. Fisher, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, has received from Schuttler & Holz, of Chicago, a promise that they will give one of the best farm wagons of their make as a special premium for the next National Fat-Stock Show.

For a general-purpose fowl for farmers the Plymouth Rock is probably the best. They are good layers through the year and the young chickens are unusually hardy, being the only variety of which a late-hatched setting in the fall is not rather a misfortune.

In Argentine Republic the mortality among the flocks has been very large and, in consequence, the importation of sheepskins to the European markets very heavy. The loss is estimated at 12,000,000. In several districts nearly all the lambs died during the severe weather.

It has been demonstrated by one woman—Mrs. Joseph Squires, of Hodding, Conn.—that bee culture is agreeable, easy, and profitable work for women. She took 800 pounds of honey from eighteen hives this season, and is well pleased with the business that she has increased her colonies largely.

At the convention of the National Agricultural Association in Chicago this week a very neat device was shown providing for simultaneously releasing from their fastenings any number of cattle standing in one row, without making it necessary to go among the cattle. One motion of a lever will instantly release a hundred cattle, if so many are fastened in a row. The advantages from the use of the device are obvious.

Hollis & Co., the great sheep dealers of Boston, have upon their ranch in Dawson County, Nebraska, an Aberdeen-Angus bull which has been used with Hereford cows. The produce of this first cross are hornless, black, and have white faces. By the hero of the Hon. H. H. Cochrane, of Canada, are calves having the same characteristics, and it is reported that on the farm of Burleigh & Bodwell, of Maine, Hereford cows served by the black bull drop calves having this same markings. In all cases the young are very good animals.

C. H. McCormick & Co. have promised to give one of their best iron mowers as a special premium for the next coming National Fat-Stock Show. It is to be hoped that these special premiums will be so distributed as to in effect indorse and enforce the decisions made by the judges, that much valuable time may be spared, and that the most deserving may get the greatest honor, without greatly incumbering the management with awards requiring the selection of judges for the especial purpose of making such awards.

If there be found under the cream a thin layer of whey and under this thick sour milk, good sweet butter cannot be produced from such cream. If churned immediately fair butter for immediate use may be made, but such cream should be kept from the cream jar. When milk has advanced so near fermentation as to produce whey it has gone beyond the point of making good marketable butter. Cream should be skimmed just as soon after it has risen as possible. Simply scouring of the milk will not injure the cream for butter, but the moment that whey forms the cream is beyond the point of making first-class butter.

The petty jealousy shown by certain papers purporting to be published in the interests of agriculture not infrequently leads them to exhibit their littleness and spite in what may be at least characterized as undignified and unwise. One of the papers of this class takes occasion to gratuitously insult the large number of thinking and representative farmers and widely-known public men who met at the convention of the American Agricultural Association this week to consider matters of great interest to agriculturists. It says: "This is declamation and composition week with the editors who have been playing at agriculture during the season just closed. They will all toe the mark at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. No prizes are offered, mention in the A. B. and J. of A. A. being deemed sufficient reward of merit. The champion contestants will be honored by having their effusions published in the above-mentioned publication. Moulton, Reall & Co. constitute the awarding committee."

Canada has the honor of leading all the States in the number of Clydesdale horses bred and recorded in the American Clydesdale Stud-Book. The largest establishments for the sale of Clydesdale horses are located in the States of Illinois and Pennsylvania, but the dealers in these States must accede the more prominent position as a breeding section to the Province of Ontario. The first volume of the American Clydesdale Stud-Book shows the following number of recorded Clydesdale stallions and mares to have been bred in the States and provinces named below:

Scotland	934	New Brunswick	2
Canada	276	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	62	Ireland	1
England	30	Michigan	1
Iowa	14	Nebraska	1
Wisconsin	11		
New York	6	Total	1,030

The above figures admit of but one conclusion, and that is that the United States is more largely engaged in improving than in breeding Clydesdale horses, as all but 197 of the 1,030 horses included in the above exhibit are owned in the United States.

IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS.

Fifth Day's Sessions of the National Agricultural Convention.

The Agricultural Convention reassembled at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, President Sprague in the chair.

Judge Kinney offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That that part of the repor' of the Tariff Commission which recommends a reduction of the tariff upon wool, while it recommends substantially the retention of the present tariff upon manufactured woolen goods, we regard it unjust to the farmer, as being in the interest of the manufacturers, and as such is an improper discrimination.

On motion of Mr. Reall, a committee of three were appointed to present resolutions in reference to the sorghum interest.

The Secretary read the letter of THE TRIBUNE to the convention, pointing out the advantages of Chicago as a place for holding the fair next year. It was well received by all except one St. Louis man, who put in a plea for his village.

Mr. Blickensderfer, of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Advertising," in which he urged the importance of extending the system over the whole farm, not merely as a protection from wet, but from the opposit extreme of excessive drouth, as better crops would be secured. Farmers are realizing the necessity for tile draining, and thousands were availing themselves of its benefits."

THE HON. GREEN B. RAUM

was introduced and spoke about farming, in which he had been somewhat interested. The prosperity of a people, he said, depended largely upon the prosperity of the farming classes. While there was a limit to the acreage which produced good crops, there was scarcely any to the increase in fertility that might be given to the land. The interests of all classes were combined, and the people must look for the prosperity of one in the prosperity of all. The resources of the country afforded an opportunity for the genius of every man to have full sway. The problem before the country was development. But there was one inflexible law in regard to prosperity. That was that the wages of a man's labor must not only give him the necessaries of life, but also enable him to have something over to lay by for a rainy day. [Applause.] He said that the legislation of the State and Nation should be so directed as to secure to every man, first, an opportunity to labor, and, second, the ability to receive good, substantial wages for his toil. [Applause.] A great many people were restless and wanted something done; but as manufacturers, farmers, merchants, and bankers were prosperous, he believed in letting well enough alone. [Applause.] He could not see any reason for fear or regret to see any legislation of Congress that would endanger or break down a single one of the interests which had been built up under the tariff of 1861 and subsequent years, if the carrying out of the recommendations of the

TARIFF COMMISSION

would not produce any more revenue than now, and would not cut down the wages of the people, he was perfectly willing to see the report adopted, but if they were to increase foreign imports, and cut down wages, he was opposed to them.

Stirling Morton said economic laws were over and above statute makers. Legislation had as much to do with producing sunshine, and rain, and frost as it had with the welfare of the country. No one industry could be protected except at the expense of all others. The mass ought not to be taxed for the benefit of the few. [Applause.] If the country could be developed and had such great resources, what need of protection from its neighbors? The farmers had been prosperous in spite of the infamous Morrill tariff. [Applause.]

Mr. J. B. Sturgeon read a paper on "Agriculture in Colorado by Irrigation," in which he outlined the developments and hinted at the possibilities of agriculture in the State, urged people to go there and settle.

Mr. Reall offered the following:

Resolved, That any change of the United States land laws relating to homestead, preemption, soldiers' claims, timber culture, and of the same, are contrary to our National policy.

It was referred to the committee, who reported in favor of its passage.

Prof. Wilber said there were pending in Congress bills which object was to

LIMIT AGRICULTURE

in the United States, as they provided for the taking up of whole townships to accommodate herdsmen and ranchmen. The proposition was put forward on the claim that that part of the country was a desert. It was made known by experiments, based on repeated experiments and observations during the last twenty years: That the soil of the Western States and Territories beyond the 100th meridian in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, and California is chemically equal to any similar area of soil taken in any part of the American continent, and that its fertility lacks only in some portions of this region, water; and that it does not lack any quality or ingredient of soil necessary to the ample production of the farmer's and gardner's desired crops. Thirdly, that this general assertion of uniform character of soil is the result of the decomposition of primary rocks, old sea deposits, and glacial agencies acting through long ages over great areas of both mountains and plains, and that the results of soil could not be other than to a large extent comparatively homogeneous.

The only practical question, therefore, after setting up the assertion of these soils by analyses, is the one connected with

THE SUPPLY OF MOISTURE.

It is asserted that the rainfall beyond the 100th meridian is not sufficient for the cultivation of cereal grains, corn, root crops, and fruit. To this it may be replied: That while this may be the case in portions of this country in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, etc., the present rate of increase in rainfall will in a comparatively short time fit these regions for agriculture without the aid of irrigation. The rainfall over much of this region which it is proposed to condemn the rainfall even now is sufficient for agricultural purposes.

The actual rainfall in a portion of this region, and especially in Western Kansas, Dakota, and Nebraska, as deduced from a great number of observations by individuals and the Signal Service, shows that the average annual rainfall is even greater than that reported at Fort Laramie Platte, and that beyond that point in Western Nebraska, at least, the annual rainfall amounts to at least from sixteen to seventeen inches. As a large amount of this rainfall occurs in early summer, at the time when crops are most need moisture, it is clear, as has also been proved by experience, that the rainfall, with proper cultivation, is sufficient to produce successfully root crops, the cereals, and the grasses.

He held, moreover, that the moisture and rainfall is gradually increasing from East to West, by the constant operation of laws and forces that will certainly accelerate until still greater areas before mentioned have their pleasure, as in the States east of the Missouri River. He based his argument for gradual and complete grass and grain growth on the major part of the lands of the United States domain excepting actual rocky areas: First, upon a large number of final analyses in the older eastern territories of this region; second, upon the westward march of the grass and grain growths of the Missouri River to the western limit of Nebraska, especially in the Republican Valley, a distance of 250 miles. The old settlers in Nebraska all remember that twenty years ago it was said that wheat could not be grown on the uplands. When the uplands were found to

PRODUCE EVEN BETTER WHEAT,

in some seasons, than the river bottoms it was said that this could only occur in the eastern part of the State, near the Missouri. The testimony of early explorers was against it. Finally the boundary was located at the 100th meridian, beyond which grain could not be successfully produced. Now it is produced at least 100 miles beyond this point, without irrigation, and another boundary is sought after, but even here the experts are at a loss where to find it. Third, it is clear that rainfall is and has been increasing from year to year.

Observation, experiment, and the highest scientific authority demonstrate that climates in the West are becoming moister; that the rainfall is increasing steadily. This increase must extend until the plains east of Denver and Cheyenne receive sufficient rainfall to produce farm products with irrigation.

The alienation, therefore, of 500,000,000 to 800,000,000 acres of these vast fertile areas that are surely changing their character to answer the farmers' varied uses and demands, and by law maintaining them as vast pastures or commons, when they could, in the near future, be fruitful farms, is made the height of folly, and those who are conspirators in the attempt should receive public execration.

Mr. Stanger, in reply, claimed that the resolution was in the interests of monopolists and detrimental to the whole people. The Belford bill would allow a "poor man" to take up 5,000 acres, which were worth no more than 100 acres elsewhere, as the land was only good for raising stock. Capitalists from England and New York were gobbling up the land now—preempting that along the water-courses, and thus getting control of all the country dependent on the streams for water.

Judge Kinney denounced the Belford bill as infamous, as it

GAVE AWAY THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Prof. Wilber urged that the land west of the 100th meridian was good for agricultural purposes, and that a car of corn to each voter to convert Gen. Hazen's statement that the country was a desert.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wood, of Illinois, offered the following, which went to the committee:

While this convention does most earnestly desire the welfare and prosperity of the industrious workman, and feels a deep and earnest sympathy with the suffering and the unfortunate everywhere, yet it is the sense of this convention that this is not a charitable association, nor is it a university for the diffusion of knowledge of law and political economy; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the time of the conventions of this association should be devoted to the consideration of the methods and practices by which the products of the soil can be increased in quantity and quality or lessened in cost of production.

At the

AFTERNOON SESSION

the following committee was appointed to appoint the Advisory Committee on the National Exposition: J. H. Reall, New York; J. G. Stevens, Ohio; J. L. Ferguson, Missouri; James McAllen, Illinois; R. G. St. Clair, F. B. Baker.

Ohio—The Hon. A. T. Gothero, Theodore Cook, Columbus Delano, J. M. Milligan, R. H. Hayman.

Michigan—Samuel Wells, J. M. Sterling, Henry Fralick, W. L. Webber, A. P. Swineford, W. H. Cobb.

Wisconsin—R. D. Torrey, N. D. Pratt, C. H. Brandon, the Hon. Matt Anderson, J. C. Plumb.

Judge Kinney's resolutions were taken from the table and referred to the Board of Directors of the association.

Mr. Ward offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Exhibition be requested to consider the advisability of offering a premium for the best practical apparatus for applying steam or other mechanical force to the purposes of draft as a substitute for animal power upon common roads and tillable land.

As this ended the business,

PRESIDENT SPRAGUE

said:

GENTLEMEN: At the close of this the greatest agricultural convention ever held I beg to thank each and all of you for the courtesy with which you have treated me as your presiding officer, and for the kind forbearance you have shown throughout our meetings. We have had assembled here representatives from two-thirds of the States and Territories of the country and from nearly all of those mainly devoted to agriculture, and they include leading men in agriculture and kindred affairs—the ablest and best farmers in the country, men renowned in science, journalism, statesmanship, and political economy. Their papers and addresses have been by the highest authorities in the land, and have made the convention not only the greatest but the most valuable of any ever held.

The interest in the proceedings, instead of declining as the days have gone by, has increased to the end. The influence of the papers and addresses is not confined to the walls of this room. Already it has extended into every section of the United States and Europe through the instrumentality of those great forces the public press and the telegraph, and when published in full will accomplish still more good. We have good reason for the belief that our

WORK WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL,

not only to the million and more of farmers whom you represent, but to all the millions of this great and growing country. I wish you all a safe return to your homes, and many years more of usefulness to the people of our loved country and of the world at large. Our work is the noblest in which man can be engaged. Let us continue to do it the best we know how, and may God bless our efforts. I trust we may all meet each other again under as pleasant and profitable circumstances as those that have surrounded us here." [Applause].

The convention then adjourned sine die.

At 9:15 this morning the delegates will visit points of interest near the city.

The Advisory Committee will get together as soon as possible, receive propositions from the cities who want the National Fair held within their borders, and report the inducements to the Board of the Agricultural Association at its annual meeting in February.

Award of Prizes at the Poultry Show.

The attendance at the Poultry Show in the Exposition Building yesterday was much larger than that of Thursday. The building was so cold, however, as to render a long stay in it uncomfortable, and owners of birds would occasionally have the coops brought up to the stoves to prevent the prized fowls from catching cold. In quite a number of the coops the water in the dippers was frozen solid, and the little chicks in the incubator huddled themselves together to keep warm, having no mother beneath whose wings they might nestle. The young chicks seem to thrive just as well as if they had a mother's care, however, and are able to "scratch gravel" as soon as they come out of the shell.

The display of Plymouth Rocks is as fine as ever exhibited in this country. There are nearly 100 specimens of this breed—the principal exhibitors being E. B. Weston, of Highland Park; C. J. Ward and G. T. Pitkin, of this city; J. E. White, of Englewood; and J. B. Foot, of Norwood Park. Mr. Foot has about thirty birds, every one of whom is a beauty. Mr. Weston has some valuable birds of this breed, one of them—a cock—being valued at $70. A great many birds are valued as high as $100, and yesterday that price was refused for a game cock. A black-red game cock was sold for $50, but the now owner said it was not purchased for the purpose of settling any "disputes"—he bought it because he liked its looks.

The coops containing the Houdans attract attention because of the strange appearance of the birds. The Malays, the Cochin Chinas, the Brahmas—all, in fact—had their admirers, and the points of excellence were dwelt on at length by those familiar with the different breeds.

Mr. Pierce, the judge, was busy yesterday in

AWARDING THE PRIZES.

The number of the premium was attached to the coops, and from the crowing indulged in by the cocks one would imagine they knew every word spoken. The following is the list of prizes so far as awarded yesterday:

E. E. Kenniscott, West Northfield, Ill., was given the fifth prize on dark Brahma cockerel, third on white Cochin cockerel, and fifth on a white Leghorn cockerel.

F. E. Scheel took the third and fourth prizes for buff Cochin pullets, and the fifth for a cockerel of the same breed.

John H. Naylor, Chicago, was awarded five prizes for Langshans, getting the first, third, two of the fourth, and the fifth, for pullets and cockerels.

R. B. Weaver, Wheaton, Ill., took the second prize for a dark Brahma cockerel.

Charles Rice, Chatsworth, Ill., took eight prizes, ranging from the first to the fourth, on dark Brahma hens, pullets, cocks, and cockerels.

Frank Flavel, London, Ont., took first prize for a black Hamburg cock.

Johnson & Carter, Fowler, Ind., were successful in getting eleven prizes for buff Cochin cocks, hens, pullets, and cockerels. Four of these were the first in the class.

J. T. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis., got second and fifth prizes for a Langshan cockerel and pullet.

B. J. Bennett, Mineral Point, Wis., got first and second prizes for black Cochin cockerels, and first, second, and third on pullets.

Fred Greenslade, Highland Park, took the first and third prizes on Langshan cockerels, and second and third on pullets.

E. B. Weston, Highland Park, took the first prize for a white Leghorn cock and hen and second and third on a hen and pullet.

W. Stalschmidt, Preston, Ont., got first prize for a white Leghorn pullet, second for a hen, and third and fourth on cockerels.

J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, got three prizes for buff Cochins—the second, third, and fourth.

The exhibition will close tomorrow evening. Mr. Pierce hopes to be able to close the award of premiums tomorrow afternoon.

Subjects Discussed Before the Illinois Dairymen's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Illinois Dairymen's Association, that has been in session here for the last throedays, has been one of the most successful gatherings it has ever held. Delegates have been present from nearly all the Northern States, and have taken part in the proceedings of the convention. The Russian Government has a delegate present in the person of P. Kuleshoff, who is traveling in this country examining into the dairy and manufacturing interests generally for the benefit of his Government. He visited some of the creameries near, and to-morrow will examine the large manufacturing interests here. The business and discussions of the convention have taken a wide range and include the following: "Abortion in Dairy Herds: Cause and Cure," by Mr. Trumbower, veterinary surgeon, of Sterling; "Stock Breeding," by Abigail Powers, of Palmyra, Ill.; "Practical Refrigeration and Transportation of Dairy Products," by J. G. Lumbard and C. F. Dexter, of Chicago; "Creamery and Apparatus," by C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls; "The Cream-Gathering System," by L. L. Ewing, of Morrison; "Experience in Ensilage," by J. Grout, of Moline, Ill.; "Process of Butter-Working," by T. H. Broomell, of Aurora, Ill.

J. H. Wanzier, of Darlington, Wis., gave a detailed history of dairying in Illinois, tracing the business from its inception in Elgin in 1852 to the present time.

Prof. M. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin State Agricultural College, spoke on the feeding of cattle, and gave the per cent of value of the different kinds of feed used, showing which was the best for producing milk.

The convention elected the following delegates to the Agricultural Convention of the Department of Agriculture at Washington: C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls; R. P. McGilney, of Elgin. Delegates to Springfield to lay the claims of the association before the Legislature: J. Grout, of Elgin; W. R. Hostetter, of Mt. Carroll; R. P. McGilney, of Elgin. D. N. Foster, of Jordan, was selected as delegate to present to the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress the question of taking more precise measures to prevent pleuro-pneumonia among cattle.

The public generally have very little conception of the science that now governs butter and cheese making in this country, and Illinois heads the list of the States in fine production and in obtaining the highest prices.

Cyl. D. T. Curtiss, of Syracuse, N. Y., gave a very interesting detailed account of the process of butter-making, and brought out the fact that a difference of only 6 degrees in the temperature of cream when churned made a difference in the production from a given quantity of cream of no less than 12 per cent. So great has this interest become in the State of Illinois that it is very desirable that the Legislature of the State shall recognize and foster it by appropriations to help to diffuse the knowledge of scientific butter and cheese making among all classes of the people, and more particularly the Illinois farmers. When butter shall become one of the leading products of the State, as it will be in the near future if fostered and a knowledge how to make it shall be generally understood, Illinois will head the list of States in the amount and quality of her product.

This evening the Academy of Music was well filled to listen to the closing session of the convention, which consisted of short speeches by Dr. Tuttle, of Elgin; Prof. Farrell, the Rev. A. H. Stole, C. L. Sheldon, Thomas A. Gait, P. Kuleshoff, the Russian visitor, and others, and singing by glee clubs and quartets from Racine, Mount Carroll, and Sterling.

The officers of the association elected for the coming year were: President, Dr. Joseph Tuft, of Elgin; Secretary, R. P. McGilney, of Elgin; Treasurer, Jonathan F. Cox, of Sterling; Vice-President, C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls. The next convention will be held at De Kalb, Ill., Dec. 12, 13, and 14, 1883. The convention just closed has been one of the most interesting ever held. The people of Sterling have taken great interest in the proceedings, and been to great pains to make its session a pleasant one. Great credit is due to C. C. Buell, of Rockfalls, and W. E. W. Edson, of Sterling, for their untiring zeal in making the arrangements for the convention and constantly watching every detail from the time the association was announced to meet here until the closing session.

Closing Session of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association held its final meeting today, when the question of securing a market for the sorghum product was considered. It was stated that many producers feared sorghum sirup would become a drug on the market. Manufacturers did not sell the sirup as readily as they could wish, and employment of drummers to reach consumers rather than jobbers was suggested. A great obstacle to the successful introduction of sorghum was the prejudice existing against it among those who remembered the vile stuff produced during war times. Another drawback was lack of uniformity in sorghum as regards flavor, color, and density. Still sales of the sorghum product were on the increase, while simple-minded farmers of Chicago acknowledging that the sale of their goods has decreased largely since the introduction of sorghum. The success of the industry was declared to depend mainly upon the manufacture of the pure article, kept free from adulteration and from mixture with other sirup. The convention adjourned today at noon, and tomorrow the association will start on a visit to New Orleans and the Southern sugar region.

Memorials to the Legislature by the Wisconsin Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 15.—The State Grange resumed its session this morning. Memorials to the Legislature were adopted asking that bonds and mortgages be taxed the same as real estate, and that railway companies be required to reduce passenger rates 25 per cent. Passenger-Agent L. G. Knifen, of Milwaukee, was re-elected. R. J. Day, of Green, was elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, and John Whitlet, of Jefferson, to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors. The general officers were elected last year and hold over another year. The next annual session will be held one year from now in this city. The State Grange adjourned sine die at noon.

A Philadelphia Lawyer's Experience in New York.

Philadelphia Press.

The favorit club story of the week is of a Philadelphia lawyer's singular experience in New York. He is a descendant of an old English family, and for that reason I shall call him Lord Bacon. His eyes his attention was attracted to a very pretty woman who seemed to be unattended. Moreover, she seemed entertained by him. Naturally he raised his eyes from his *Press* now and then and also naturally her features were very firmly fixed in his mind. At the ferry he went his way and she hers, no words having been exchanged between them. At night he went to see Mrs. Langtry in "The Honeymoon," and, turning his eyes to the right proscenium box, to his amazement also saw the lady who had won his respectful homage on the cars. After the performance he went to his hotel and retired forthwith, but had hardly slept an hour when he was aroused by a noise in the hall and, as he thought, a woman's voice. Hastily donning his coat and trousers, he ran to the door and opened it. Directly across the way and framed in another door was the charming face of his day-time fancy. The lady was evidently in trouble. Howard is a gentleman. His courtesy asserted itself. "Madam," said he. "I am a stranger to you, but I take the privilege of advanced years to ask whether I can be of any service to you." With great embarrassment madam replied, in a loud whisper, that there was a drunken man under her bed, her bell-cord was broken, and she could not arouse the office. In a moment our friend was in that room. In less than another moment the door was slammed behind him and fair arms imprisoned his neck as in a vise. It was a case of garroting. "Now, sir," said the lady, "you must do as I say. I know you. I know your wife. You are Thomas L. Howard, of Philadelphia. What are you doing here at this time of night. Give me every dollar you have in your clothes or I shall scream and alarm the house. You know what will be the consequence." The crestfallen lawyer realized the situation. "Madam," he replied, with becoming humility, "I am in your power. You shall have all the money I have in New York, and a check besides; but I haven't a dollar on my person at this moment. Let me go to my room and I will return and bring—or you can come with me and get my pocketbook, and watch too, for that matter. They are in my vest pocket." After satisfying herself by search that he spoke the truth, the woman went to his room, when, instead of handing over his pocketbook, Howard snatched his revolver from the bureau and pointed it at her head. "Now you are in my power; leave this room instantly, or I will shoot you as a midnight robber." The woman turned pale with rage and fear, and rushed toward the door. Howard ran after her, and as she vanished gave the door a kick. His foot struck not the door, but the bedpost, and he kicked it so severely that he awoke!

THE SENATORSHIP.

Cullom, Raum, and Hamilton All Housed at the Pacific.

Gov. Cullom returned from the Dairymen's Convention at Sterling yesterday afternoon and left last night for Springfield. The Grand Pacific housed three candidates for Senator during the day—Gov. Cullom, Gen. Raum, and Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton. Both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor protested that their visit had nothing in the world to do with politics, the former explaining that he was just returning from a speech-making engagement which he had contracted more than a year ago, and the latter declaring that he was devoting himself to the task of earning bread and butter nowadays in the practice of the law. Ike Clements, of Carbondale, one of the Chester Penitentiary Commissioners, also arrived yesterday morning from Springfield to see the Chicago parties to whom the Commissioners recently let the contract for convict labor in the stone-yards. Those, with John Bunn, who was here the day before, and George Bogue and others who dropped in during the day, formed quite a little gathering of politicians, and, although there was a deal of whispered consultation in remote nooks and corners, everybody was particularly assured that this peculiar conjunction of political planets had nothing whatever to do with politics. A representative of THE TRIBUNE paid his respects to

THE GOVERNOR

during the afternoon, and had a brief chat with him on that all-engrossing question just at present—the Senatorial outlook.

"How does the contest look to you at this date, Governor?" he inquired.

"Oh, it is going along about as it has all the time. I have been pretty busy in my office for some time in getting ready for the meeting of the Legislature, looking over reports and preparing for my biennial message, so that I haven't been paying much attention to the Senatorial matter. I had no expectation of being here this evening, and much as I would like to talk over matters connected with the Champaign University Board—the proposed sale of some land belonging to the institution—that I felt some anxiety about, and would go over there to attend the meeting of the board. Then I came up here to go to the State Dairymen's Convention at Sterling, having promised to meet them over a year ago. But I have had no evening to myself in the city, and have scarcely seen a politician until I reached here."

"The general impression seems to be that you are ahead in the race,

named below:

Scotland	664	New Brunswick	2
Canada	275	Pennsylvania	1
Illinois	76	Ireland	1
England	70	Michigan	1
Iowa	14	Nebraska	1
Wisconsin	11		
New York	3	Total	1,000

The above figures admit of but one conclusion, and that is that the United States is more largely engaged in importing than in breeding Clydesdales horses, as all but 197 of the 1,000

association should be devoted to the consideration of the means and practices by which the products of the soil can be increased in quantity and quality or lessened in cost of production.

At the

AFTERNOON SESSION

the following committee was appointed to appoint the Advisory Committee on the National Exposition: J. H. Beall, New York; J. G. Stevens, Ohio; J. L. Ferguson, Missouri; James M. Allen, Illinois; Asa Whitman, Maryland.

Henry J. Philpot, of Iowa, spoke about "The

Exposition Building yesterday was much larger than that of Thursday. The building was so cold, however, as to render a long stay in it uncomfortable, and owners of birds would occasionally have the coops brought up to the stoves to prevent the prized fowls from catching cold. In quite a number of the coops the water in the dippers was frozen solid, and the little chicks in the incubator huddled themselves together to keep warm, having no mother

A Philadelphia Lawyer Experiences

in New York.

Philadelphia Press.

The favorit club story of the week is of a Philadelphia lawyer's singular experience in New York. He is a descendant of an old English family, and for that reason I shall call him Howard. On the limited express his attention was attracted to a very pretty woman who seemed to be unattended. Moreover, she seemed distracted by him. Naturally he raised his eyes from his *Press* now and then and also

If you begged me on your knees;
But I was a willful, wayward boy,
And Kittie—a pure Maltese!—Ex.

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The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

took it to Lawrence
he could get only five cents a pound
and that in trade. Games of
worth almost nothing.
worth 25 cents and a bunch of
cents. It generally costs
years of hard work before he
than he needed for himself.
every year a surplus of corn,
but no market. There were no

...ersons, and the first attempts at mercantile ...ventures were almost always failures. The farmers themselves had to quit their farms and convey their produce along the ...ensels of commerce until they found a ...ket. When buyers began to appear they ...ld get little capital to pay money for produce, even at its low prices. They bought ...ds, on their return ...credits, to pay on their return from New Orleans. The farmers ...und it better to build their own ...t-boats, load them with their produce, and ...floating down the Mississippi to trade to New Orleans and often on the coast beyond. ...ch scanty outlets low prices were ...with during the early years of the settlement. In the early years of the settlement corn was 10 and 12 cents a bushel, pork two cents, and beef one and one-half cents a pound. Wheat was sent fifty miles and de...ivered at 50 cents a bushel. Day-laborers were glad to get 50 cents a day without board, except in hay-time and harvest, when they received 75 cents a day. These times are gone forever. Today the immigrant hurries by rail to a point within a day's drive of his new home. He hardly goes out of hearing of the steam-whistle, which he can follow over a network of rails from any corner of the continent to any other corner and out of the Atlantic. The telegraph makes the railroad station one of the outposts of the Liverpool wheat market. He sells his produce in competition with that offered on the same day by the farmers of the Volga and the Ganges, but no sale is for cash, and never goes to market without finding his buyer.

...o slave was ever taken away from Albion, ...the frequent attempts of the pro-slavery ...ps of Illinois to kidnap the free ...people around Albion were always ...essfully resisted by Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. ...ower, and their associates. The pro...very whites never forgave these men for ...r agency in preventing Illinois from be...ing a slave State. Constant assaults ...e made upon them, and upon the black ...to whom they rented farms. It was no ...ommon thing then in Southern Indiana ...Illinois to kidnap whole families of free ...cks. A horse-thief was held to stricter ...countability than a man-thief. These ...thern settlers thought more of property ...n of human liberty. The attacks on these ...cks and the attempts to claim them as ...ves under the Fraudulent Indenture law, ...mplied with midnight forays on their ...ite defenders by pro-slavery desperadoes, ...ame so intolerable that Mr. Flower finally ...nceived the plan of sending the blacks ...Hayti. They consented to go, ...ed before taking the responsibility of sending ...m. Mr. Flower employed a competent ...rson, at his own expense, to go to Hayti to ...dy the resources of the island, and ask of ...President Boyer an asylum for the free ...ored people of Albion, and for ...r other free people of color who ...ose to accompany them. The mission was ...successful, and the colored emigrants in ...March, 1825, left the mouth of the Bonpas ...Creek, where Grayville now stands, to float ...wn the Wabash, the Ohio, and the Missis...ppi in a flat-boat, stocked with provisions ...ough for the river journey and the sea ...yage, and well furnished with axes, hoes, ...d plows. They reached Hayti in safety, ...d found a happy home there. One of the ...subsequent expenses to Mr. Flower for this ...philanthropic colonization was the payment ...f $10 in gold fees to the Mayor of New Or...ans, who threw those free citizens into ...il because they were black, and threatened ...o sell them for slaves if they were not sent ...ut of the city in eight days. The success ...f Mr. Flower's colony led to the emigration ...f over 5,000 free blacks from New York and ...Baltimore. But these were city-bred Afri...cans, not adapted to the black farmers of ...Illinois or the rural life of Hayti, and their ...peration was a disappointment to them...selves and the Haytien Government.

These noble pioneers of Illinois, like most of those who undertake to lead mankind by new paths to new achievements, did more for others than for themselves. Birkbeck, who became Secretary of the State of Illinois ...as made under the anti-slavery Administration of Gov. Coles, was drowned in 1825 in attempting to swim Fox River with his horse. The large fortune which George Flower brought with him to the prairies was dissipated during the long years in which he sacrificed his private interests to those of the settlement. Hundreds of dollars were spent for postage on letters, at 12 to 25 cents each, replying to inquiries for the benefit of others about the chances in the new country, subscriptions to schools, libraries, and other ...st institutions absorbed large sums. For ...rty years his spacious Park House ...s never without its visitors from every ...untry in Europe and every State in the ...Union. They were made welcome if their ...ar was for a week, a month, or a year. As in the case of William Penn, so with Mr. Flower, the work that did so much for ...ubsequent ruin to him who led in it. In ...0 Mr. Flower's house, cattle, and farm, ...ld at a low price, passed into the ...nds of a stranger. With his family ...roken, a man-thief, a man-thief. These ...

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A WATER FAMINE.

Serious Trouble in the Town of Lake—The Water-Works Useless Owing to the Packing of the Ice at the Crib.

Great distress and privation was caused in the Town of Lake yesterday owing to the water being out off, caused by ice choking up the inlet pipe at the crib. For the last week the people have been furnished with a scant allowance, and now that the water cannot be had at all a water famine, liable to be attended with serious results, prevails. The first indication of the water supply giving out was noticed at the public station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the water gage dropped from sixty pounds pressure to nothing. Then a scene of excitement prevailed. Messages were sent to the people requesting them to provide themselves as soon as possible as the water was about to be turned off. The mandates, however, arrived at their destinations behind time, and as a result a drop of water could not be had in the Town of Lake (excepting the Stock-Yard district) last night. The keepers of boarding-houses and hotels were sorely disturbed over the state of affairs, but the greatest fear was displayed by those who dreaded fire. In many instances proprietors of hotels had to melt ice in order to procure enough water to prepare the evening meal, and in this way many of them failed and had to wait for the Stock-Yard artesian well for a supply to help them out. People who lived far away from the artesian water had to undergo considerable suffering. On Halsted street and in a part of Englewood pressure was felt, but how the matter will be remedied unless the divers succeed in removing the obstructions from the crib is doubtful. That the inhabitants are in a state of terror over the situation is mildly putting it. Between being devastated by fire or famished for want of water the situation is decidedly critical. The greatest distress is in the Ashland avenue district between Forty-first and Sixty-third streets. Thousands of families reside in that locality, and are very remote from the lake or the artesian well at the Stock-Yards. How these poor people will manage to exist until water can be had is a conjecture. The only means by which the large population at the rear of the Stock-Yards can be supplied is by transporting it in barrels from the well to them, and even this mode of transportation would not half suffice to relieve the wants of those who are sorely distressed. The round-houses where the locomotives of the different roads are stationed are also deprived of water, and the engineers are in a quandary as to whether their engines will be called into use or not. The scores of frame buildings that line Halsted street from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh street would now be an easy prey to fire. Dry as a match and stored with combustible material, a serious conflagration could by no means be averted if such an unfortunate happening as a fire should supervene. Several of the packing-houses, though a number of them are supplied with artesian water,

ARE SUFFERING DIRE DISTRESS.

The hog-killing season is now at its hight, and the idea of several large concerns having to shut down owing to a lack of water by which to keep steam up is a disaster of the first magnitude. The boilers in these packing-houses cannot use artesian water owing to its corroding tendencies. Yesterday a number of the large concerns managed to keep going by the aid of artesian water, but small houses were compelled to shut down, thereby throwing a large number of men out of employment and causing a loss that is not easily rectified. Moreover the stock that had been killed during the morning hours need water for rinsing, and if it cannot be had the carcass will be fit for nothing but the rendering establishment. What the packers most fear from the present state of affairs is fire. Although cisterns holding an immensity of water are distributed in various places in the packing district, they would be comparatively useless when used as a means to prevent a conflagration. At 4:30 o'clock last evening a few drops trickled from a hydrant in the police station, but this was the only evidence that the pipes were to be had. The Drovers' Journal engine had to shut down until water could be had from the artesian hydrant. The delay was but temporary, and the edition of the paper appeared on time. A telephonic message was received at the police station late last evening which stated that the ice was very high at inlet and the iron grating completely covered. The message also stated that not water was to be had, and the divers could not tell when the ice could be removed. Towards 6 o'clock last evening a number of the large packing-houses were obliged to discontinue operations owing to the continued scarcity of water. This is a great loss. The thousands of men who depend on the packing-houses for support are without employment, and if the ice from the crib is not removed in a couple of days the distress will extend to the city.

The Board of Trustees were very much exercised over the condition of things and departed to the crib forthwith on being apprised of the danger in which the inhabitants of the town were placed. It was surmised that the board would petition the Village of Hyde Park for permission to open the valve at Sixty-first street which connects both towns, but as the agreement between the towns provides that the connection cannot be made unless in case of fire, it is doubtful if the Lake Trustees will attempt to violate the contract. However the altogether at present are as great as if there were a fire, and surely something should be done to relieve the distress that prevails. A number of divers were at work at the crib endeavoring to break the block, but

THEIR EFFORTS WERE USELESS,

for at 5 o'clock last evening the jam was as firm apparently as the rock of Gibraltar. The cause of the present trouble, although foreseen at the time the pipes were laid, is owing to the shallowness of the water. The inlet pipe is but sixteen feet below the surface of the lake, and readily forms a suction for the large cakes of ice that congregate in the vicinity. When the ice becomes massed together it sinks and concentrates into one immovable pile at the inlet pipe, making the fineness of water an impossibility. If the blockade is not moved by today it is probable that the packers will institute some means by which water can be had, for a stoppage of two days at the packing-houses at the present time would cause an irreparable loss.

BUSINESS.

The Money Market Active and Firm—Cash Coming from the Seaboard.

Stocks Firmer, Except the Granger Lines—But Generally Dull

A Day of Comparative Dullness in Produce Circles, and Prices Averaged Lower.

Corn and Provisions Sold Up a Little Early, but Fell Back, and All Closed Weak.

FINANCIAL.

There was an active local demand for money yesterday, and a good deal of paper was discounted, mostly at 7@8 per cent. There was more inquiry by the Board of Trade men, which was probably due in part to the necessity of carrying stuff here longer than would be the case but for the pressure on the trunk lines. There were, however, funds enough on hand to accommodate all who offered a legitimate security. The country orders for currency were again large.

The aggregate clearings of the local banks yesterday was $6,106,000, being $1,000,000 more than the total for Thursday.

Eastern exchange was flat. Some sales were made at 75c discount per $1,000, but the bulk of the sales were at 50c. The consequence of the recent weakness is the sending of orders to New York for large amounts of money. This probably means gold or gold certificates to a big extent, as currency is working scarce at the seaboard.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates on sterling were 481½@485½, with actual at 481@485, and English documentary bills at 478@479. Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 517½@521¼; documentary bills, 520½@517½; bankers' marks, 93¼@93⅝; documentary marks, 93¼@93⅝.

The New York stock market was quiet but generally stronger. The coal stocks showed a decided improvement, while there was little change in the Granger lines. Erie and Northern Pacific tended upwards.

The engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad has made a tour of inspection of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and reports the physical condition of the property as in excellent shape.

The Vanderbilt people say that Lake Shore earnings for the year will foot up over 9 per cent net.

Treasury Department statistics show that there were exported of petroleum and petroleum products during the month of October last 45,400,283 gallons, valued at $4,004,179, as compared with the export of 54,244,846 gallons, valued at $5,062,724, the same month in 1881. The total exports for ten months ending Oct. 31, 1882, were 437,453,743 gallons, valued at $38,961,900, the latter amount being $1,653,695 less than the value of the exports during the same period in 1881.

The Melbourne Railway Department opened tenders on Sept. 7 for an extensive order for steel rails and fish-plates. A fortnight previously the Commissioner accepted a tender for 84,000 tons at £9 11s 6d, and being impressed with this is tempting low figure, he called for tenders for another 30,000 tons, the lowest offer for this additional quantity being sent in on behalf of the Belgian Export Company at £8 10 4d per ton. This company has also received an order for two railway engines of Belgian manufacture, to be landed at Melbourne in six months' time. This price for steel rails is the lowest known in the colony. On Nov. 17, of last year, a tender was let for 20,000 tons, the figure at that time being £7 7s 9d. The reduction in price will, it is said, make a difference of as much as £20 per mile in the cost of every railway in course of construction in the colony.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	150	Chicago City 5-6s, 1902	103
Hide & Leather	125	Chi. City Ry. 6s	97¾
Hibernian Bank'g Co	130	Cook County 7s, 1885	104
Home National Bank	110	Cook County 7s, 1890-1914	
Ill. Trust & Sav. B.	140	Cook County 7s, 1892	118
International Bank	140	Cook County 8s, 1882	100½
Merchants' Bank	170	Cook Co. Gas, 1st	100
Mer. Loan & T. Co	150	Lincoln Park 7s, 1890	107
National B. of Illinois	147½	No. Chi. City Ry. 6s	112½
Northwestern Nat. B.	130	South Park 7s, 1893	107
Union Nat. Bank	120	South Park 7s, 1899	109½
Union Trust Co	270	W. Div. Ry. con. 7s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1884	101	Wests Park 7s, 1900	111½
Chicago City 7s, 1885	113½	West Town 6s, 1899	102
Chicago City 7s, 1886	118½	Mtge. Guar. 6s	101
Chicago City 7s, 1888	120½	Nat. L. Tel. Co. 6s	73½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	123	C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	35
Chicago City 7s, 1897	124	C. & C. C. & D. C. pfd.	90
Chicago City 6s, 1885	125	Chamber of Com'ce.	80
Chicago City 6s, 1886	119	Chicago City Railway	240
Chicago City 6s, 1887	120	Chicago G.-L. & Coke	92
Chicago City 6s, 1897	112½	Inter-State Ind. Exp.	40
Chicago City 6s, 1898	114½	N. Chicago City Ry.	47
Chicago City 6s, 1901	116	Union Stock Yards	130
Chicago City 6s, 1901	103½	Chi. Wh. & V. Coal Co.	100

Sales on the Stock Board were:

1000 C B & Q Ia div 6s... 85¾ | 1000 B & M Neb 6s... 82½
10 M B A 7s... 120 | 10 MATES Pfd... 70
100 CM&StPDubDiv6s 103½ | 5 AT & S Fe... 37½
5000 do... 103¾ | 100 Mo Kan & Tex... 24½
1000 C M&StP Min Pfd 120 | 1000 C Mich Nav Pfd 50
1000 Nor Pac L G 6s... 103¾ | 100 Nor Pac pfd... 80½
1000 Sonora 7s... 103 | 100 Nor Pac... 45¾
100 W St L&P ChiDiv 6s 103½ | 100 C B & Q Ia Div 6s... 103½
1000 do... 89¾ | 5000 W St L& P C Div 6s 89¾
1000 do... 89¾ | 1000 Lincoln Park 7s... 100
1000 do... 89¾ | 1000 B & M Neb 6s... 82½
1000 do... 89¾ | 1000 B & M Neb 6s... 82½
1000 do... 89¾ | 5000 C & NW 9 Pd 5s 106½
1000 do... 89¾ | 100 C M & St P... 109½
10 C & C C & D Co... 33 | 100 Nor Pac... 45¾
10 do... 33

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again active and bullish today, and values generally are ⅛ to 3/4 better than at the close yesterday. The most key opened 1/8 higher for Central Iowa, 1¼ higher for C., C. C. & I., 3 lower for Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, 1¼ lower for Alton & Terre Haute preferred, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. After a fractional decline in the early dealings prices advanced ¼@1¼. Later on there was a reaction of ¼@1. Early in the afternoon a recovery of ¼@1¼ took place. Subsequently, after a few fractional fluctuations, the market became strong, and closed buoyant at the highest prices of the week.

Money was easy at 3½@5 on call to borrowers on pledges of stock collateral, closing at 3@4. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged.

The market today acted tired. There was general resting, and traders put out short lines for a turn. The general impression seems to be that the advance has not culminated, but that prices have reached a point from which there should be reaction. A great deal will depend upon the movement of Omaha. It appears that the Vanderbilt party bought Omaha merely to use control as a lever for bringing pressure to bear upon the Granger fight, they will be good sellers of the last. Today's business has not been clearly indicative, and dullness prevailed in consequence. The Gould stocks have not shown great strength. An impression prevails that Mr. Gould considers this Mr. Vanderbilt's market, and that he does not intend to do much until after the holidays. Some of the Gould following expect a great rise in January, but apprehend considerable reaction first. Others anticipate a January boom, starting up from about present prices. Germans were large buyers of Union Pacific this morning. It was not clear that the Woerishoffer party bought. It seemed like buying on stop orders. Well-informed operators are confident that if pending negotiations are carried out Union Pacific will have an extraordinary rise. The short interest in certain stocks, notably Pacific Mail has been one of the strongest stocks on the list today. There are rumors that bids have been made for control; that the price is to be put to 75, etc. A block of 5,000 changed hands, and the parties in interest mean to stop it. Pacific Mail active and popular. Very strong bull points are given on Erie & Western. They come from Vanderbilt and Erie sources. It is quite certain that the younger Vanderbilts have been buyers. The rise, it is said, may not be marked until January. One of the theories bearing upon the subject is that Erie & western can be used to advantage in the scheme, which contemplates the substantial union of the Nickel-Plate, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and Alton & Terre Haute. Bull points are given also on Ontario & Western. It is said that a pool proposes to bull the stock to about 35. There was some selling of Western Union today, on belief that pending litigation would result in lower prices for the stock. Information from Gould sources was that Western Union would sell at 85 within a few days.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last. Dec. 15.	Last. Dec. 14.
Alton & T. H.	200	47	47	47	47	46¾
Do pfd	500	91	91	91	91	92¼
Am. Dis. Tel	100	35	35	35	35	
Atchison	1,100	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	87¾
B., C. R. & N.	300	87½	87½	87½	87½	87¾
B., C. R. & N. pfd	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	
Bos. Air Line pfd	100	90	90	90	90	
Canada Southern	10,100	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	59¾
Central Pacific	4,200	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	89¾
Chicago & Alton	100	134½	134½	134½	134½	135
C., R. & Q.	10	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
C., C. C. & I.	400	81½	82	81½	82	83¼
C., C. & I. pfd	100	98	98	98	98	
C. St. L. & N. O.	3,800	81	81	80½	81	81
Ches. & Ohio	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Del. Lack. & W.	500	135	135	135	135	135
Clev. & Pitts.		130	130	130	130	
Chi. & Alton	1,400	150	151	150	151	
Col. Coal & Iron	200	50	51	50	51	
Del. & Hud. C.	1,400	97	97	96½	97	96¾
Den. & Rio G.	15,600	46	46¾	46	46¾	46¾
Del., Lack. & Western	2,600	139¾	140	139¾	140	140
D. L. & W.	1,000	135¾	136	135¾	136	136
Erie	4,900	39½	40	39½	40	39¾
Do pfd	1,000	87	87½	87	87½	87¾

East Tenn. & Ga.	900	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
G. R. W. & S. P.	100	5	5	5	5	5
Ill. & St. Louis pfd	100	100	100	100	100	
Harlem	20	196	196	196	196	
Houston & Tex	100	17	17	17	17	17
L. S. & Western	100	107	107	107	107	107
Illinois Central	1,200	142½	142½	142½	142½	142½
Jersey Central	1,000	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Kansas & Texas	6,000	23¾	24	23¾	24	23¾
L. S. & Western	1,000	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
Lake Shore	24,000	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	118¾
Louis. & Nash.	14,535	54	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
L., N. A. & C.	200	37	37	37	37	37
Manhattan Beach	100	15	15	15	15	15
Mich. Central	10,200	102	102½	101½	102½	101½
Minn. & St. L.	2,300	23	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	1,000	77¾	78	77¾	78	78
Mobile & Ohio	100	19	19	19	19	19
Morris & Essex	100	138½	138½	138½	138½	140
Mo. Pacific	4,300	105	105¾	105	105¾	105¾
Mut. Un. Tel	500	84	84	84	84	84
Nash. & Chat	100	43	43	43	43	43
New Jersey Cent.	200	31	31¼	31	31¼	31¼
N. Y. Central	13,840	132¾	133¼	132¾	133¼	133¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,300	25	25	24½	25	24½
Do pfd	1,300	74	74	73½	74	73¾
Nor. & W. pfd	300	52	52	51¾	51¾	51¾
Northern Pacific	7,100	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
Do pfd	6,410	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	85¾
Northwestern	5,475	133½	133½	132½	133½	132¾
Do pfd	100	139	139	139	139	139
Ohio Central	700	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Ohio & Miss.	1,300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ont. & Western	1,100	23¾	24	23¾	24	24
O. Trans-Con.	1,600	85½	85½	85½	85½	85
Pacific Mail	11,840	42	42¾	42	42¾	41¾
Pittsburgh	540	135	135	135	135	135
P., F. W. & C.	200	135	135½	135	135½	135½
Peoria, D. & E.	1,140	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	15,700	27¾	28	27¾	28	27¾
Rich. & Dan.	200	61	61	61	61	61
Rock. & Pitts.	11,250	118	118¾	117¾	118¾	118¾
Rock Island	1,100	131	131¾	131	131¾	131¾
R. & A. stk. of	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	90	90	90	90	
St. L. & Chi.	100	19	19	19	19	
Standard mining	100	250	250	250	250	
St. Paul	31,340	109½	109¾	108	109¾	109¾
Do pfd	700	122¾	123¼	122¾	123¼	123
St. Paul & D.	200	70	70	70	70	
Do pfd	200	98	98	98	98	
St. Paul & O.	13,140	56	57	56	57	57¾
Do pfd	1,000	109	109	108½	109	108½
St. Paul M. & M.	1,800	140	140	139½	140	140
Texas Pacific	13,350	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41
Union Pacific	24,400	109	109¾	108¾	109¾	109¾
Wabash	3,700	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	2,800	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾
Western Union	16,500	80	80¾	79¾	80¾	80¾

*New York Cen. ex. div. 2 per cent quarterly.

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	87½	Tennessee 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s	102¾	Virginia 6s	39
St. Joseph	103½	Virginia 6s, consols	61¾
Tennessee 6s, old	42¼	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

2s	103¾	4s	120¾
5s, extended	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	113½		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	110¾	U. P. land gr'ts	111¾
Erie seconds	103¾	U. P. sinking fd	112¾
Lehigh & W	93	Tex. Pac. land grants	59
Union Pacific firsts	110¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	89¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	United States	67
American	91	Wargo	120

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 N C con 6s	78¾	10000 N W s f 6s coup	105¾
11000 S C 6s non-fndbie	5	5000 N Y C & St L 1st	99¾
1000 Texas cons pfd	66	500 do	99¼
10000 A & T H 2d prfd	108¾	2000 do	99¼
2000 B C R & N 1st	100½	12000 do	99¼
10000 C B P M & O 6s	113½	5000 do	99¼
12000 Can Southern 1st	99¾	2000 do	99¼
10000 do	99¾	2000 do	99
1000 C & I G Ry 6s	87	2000 N O Pac 1st	87¾
5000 C & C 1st series B	87¾	4000 do	87¾
2000 D & R G con 7 pf	125	4000 do	87¾
1000 Erie 1st mtg	103	2000 do	87¾
2000 Harlem 1st coup	126	1000 N P 1st coup	104¾
14000 P R & Wlst	90	1000 do	104¾
5000 K P 1st cons	109¾	1000 N Y & New mtg	109¾
1000 L & N gen mtg 6s	89¾	1000 St L & I M 2d	104
1000 do	89¾	10000 St L & Wabash 1st	87½
1000 L N A & C 1st	93½	1000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	82
10000 M K & T gen 6s	82¾	5000 do	83¾
1000 do	83	5000 do	83¾
1000 do	83	5000 do	83¾
20000 M & St P 1st S M div	108	2000 do	83¾
1000 do	108	5000 do	83¾
10000 M & St P 1st S M div	108	2000 do	83¾
1000 C P & W Div	94	2000 do	83¾
20000 N C & St L 1st	97¾	8000 N O Pac 1st	87¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg of 1907	119½	8000 N O Pac 1st	87¾
10000 Tennessee 6s	42¾	4000 do	87¾
6000 Tennessee cons 6s	40	4000 do	87¾
5000 A & Pac 2d inc	10	4000 do	87¾
1000 C & A 1st	114¾	4000 do	87¾
4000 C & A 1st series B	110	4000 do	87¾
4000 Can S 1st gtd	99¾	14500 Ogm Short Line 6s	100
2000 C & O 1st series B	110	1000 Ohio Cen 1st	95
4000 C P V & G 1st	106¾	1000 S P 1st & R G	124¾
10000 E T V & G 1st	15	1000 R W & O ex 5s	74½
17000 Great West 2d	38	22000 do	
4000 Harlem 1st ex	140	2000 do	74¼
5000 Int & G N 1st	104¾	2000 do	74¼
5000 Long Island con 6s	89¾	5000 St L & S F 2d class A	61¾
5000 Int & G N 1st	104¾	5000 St L & S F 2d class B	61¾
5000 M & St P cons 7s	120¾	5000 St L & M 2d	74¼
15000 M & O 2d debs	47	4000 St L A M O & F 1st	109
5000 Minn. State 6s	103	4000 Tex & Pac 1st	82¾
3000 N & W gen mtg	104¾	4000 do	82¾
10000 N P 1st coup	104¾	25000 do	82¾
1000 N P 1st coup	104¾	5000 U P 1st	117
1000 N Y C 1st reg	103	5 Amer Express	125¾
7000 N Y & St L 1st	97¾	8 Wells Fargo Ex	129¾
3000 N Y L E & W 2d cons	97¾		

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,530,000.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The following were the sales of stock on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Atchison	30	4	4	4	4
Eastern Railroad	100	35	35	35	35
Boston & Albany	1,100	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
C., B. & Q.	200	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Old Colony	50	137	137	137	137
C., C. & St. L.	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Wisconsin Central	10	15	15	15	15
Union Pacific	100	104	104¾	104	104¾
K. Scott & Gulf	100	34	34	34	34
Second board.					
T., C. & St. L.	700	4	4¼	4	4¼
Boston Land Co	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Mexican Tel	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Atchison	775	88¼	89	88¼	89¼
Boston & Maine	11	140	140	140	140
C., B. & Q.	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Flint & P. M.	100	29	29¼	29	29¼
Flint & P. M. pfd	25	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Ft. Scott & Gulf	25	80	80	80	80
Wisconsin Central	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
C. S. & Cleve	150	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Iowa F. & S. C.	50	59	59	59	59

The following were the sales of bonds on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 C B & Q S W Dak. 90	125	000 N Y & N E 6s	105
20000 Mex Central 7s	72¾	3000 Sonora 1st mtg 7s	104¾
1000 do	72¾	10000 T D & B 6s	37
1000 do	73¾	5000 Den Ext 6s	40
10000 do	73¾	5000 Wis Cen 1st ser	79
4000 do	73¾		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Mex Central 7s	73¾	10000 Mex Central 7s	73¼
2000 do	73¾	4000 do	73¾
1000 do	73¾	5000 A & P 1st	101¾
10000 do	73¾	5000 K C L & So 5s	104
20000 do	73	1000 Jackson Lding 8s	112

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The market closed strong. The following were the closing quotations:

	Asked.	Bid.
Pennsylvania	119¾	60¾
Reading	27½	28
Lehigh Valley	62¾	64¾
Northern Pacific	48¾	49
Northern Pacific preferred	85	86¼
Lehigh Navigation	70	70
B. P. & W.	18¾	18¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 85¾; Pennsylvania Central, 65¾; New York Central, $1.35; Erie, 40¾; Reading, 27¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £116,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 50¾ d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Rentes, 79f 30c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 479¾.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mining stocks dull, with the exception of Robinson Consolidated, which declined from 15 to 10, closing at 11½ sales of nearly 18,000 shares. Sierra Grande quiet at 485 and 490. Navajo sold at 688 and 700, Horn Silver at 575 and 585, and Hell Andersons at 160 and 180. Sales of the day, 66,050 shares.

Caribou	13¾	Quicksilver	9¾
Central Arizona	1¼	Quicksilver preferred	40
Excelsior	1	Silver Cliff	¾
Homestake	16¾	Standard	6
Little Pittsburg	2¼	Sutro	¼
Ontario	32¼	Robinson	1

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2	Quincy	64¼
Calumet & Fl	725	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	8	Osceola	31
Franklin	10¼	Huron	2
Pewabic	11¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1-32	Grand Prize	5-16
Alta	15-32	Hale & Norcross	1½
Bechtel	1-16	Martin White	2¾
Belcher	3-32	Mexican	19¾
Best & Belcher	4	Northern Belle	3¾
Bodie	1¾	Ophir	9¾
Bullion	1-16	Potosi	1¾
California	1-16	Savage	1¾
Challenge	1¾	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Con. Virginia	19-32	Silver King	10¾
Crown Point	1¾	Union Con	4
Eureka Con	1¾	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Exchequer	5-16	Navajo	6
Gould & Curry	2¾	Scorpion	11-16

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av., 129 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 24x118 ft, improved, dated Nov. 29 (John W. Nicholson to Clara W. Cole) ..... $ 10,500

Prairie av., n e cor of Thirty-first st, e 24x74 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Glen Wood to Oscar D. Weisbrod) 10,000

Dearborn av., 22 ft s of Cassimer st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Franz Jahnze et al to A. and L. Mendel) 600

Park av., 105 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 13 (DeWitt C. Palmer to Austin A. Burnham) 4,500

North Halsted st, 228 ft n of North av, e f, 24x124½ ft, dated Dec. 14 (Adam Haag to William Jobst) 1,600

The premises No. 31 Sullivan st, dated Dec. 11 (William Schmidt to Maria Stenger) 1,400

Walton place, 87 ft e of North State st, n s, 24x160 ft, improved, dated Dec. 13 (Peter M. Armint to Julia Stewart) 6,000

Hickory av, 75 ft s of Division st, e f, 25x140 ft, improved, dated June 15 (A. O. Anderson to Gustaf Svenson) 700

South Dearborn st, 111 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x123 ft, improved, dated Nov. 28 (Lauritzsen & Walker to Frances Montgomery) 4,300

Webster av, 165 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24

business here today. The pressure to re- was very marked, telling most pointedly against also. Searing quite adversely on wheat, the volume of business was comparatively ... From foreign sources the advices were ... of stimulation; as was obvious in the re- ... which export purchases were made here, ... this was in part due to the meagre supply of ... available for early use and the firm- ... of owners and agents of desirable carriers. ... of oats the operations were of respectable ... in the speculative interest, and at ad- ... though irregular prices. A moderately active ... with somewhat easier reported in No. 2 red wheat, ... at 87½c; January, 89¾c; February, 91.06¾ bid; March, 91.03⅝. Corn firmer. No. 2 spot, old, 62c; year, 50¾c; January, 52¾c; May, 54¾c. Oats quiet. No. 2 spot, December or year, 36c bid; January, 36¼c; February, 34½c bid; March, 34½c. Rye steady. No. 2 spot, December or year, 91c bid; January, 91¼c; February, 91½c bid; March, 91¾c. Barley quiet at 50c for No. 2 spot. Flaxseed firmer at $1.36 for cash and December; $1.37 bid for January; $1.38 bid for February; $1.39 bid for March. Timothy-seed steady at $2.30 bid. Provisions steady. Mess pork, $17.50 cash or December; $17.40 January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.50 bid. Hogs—Live scarce. Butter—Steady. Cheese—Quiet. Eggs—Firmer. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 34,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15.—Noon Board—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 3 red, spot, 87½c; December or year held at 87½c; January, 89½c; February, $1.00¾ bid; March, $1.03⅝. Corn firmer. No. 2 spot, old, 62c; year, 50¾c; January, 52¾c; May, 54¾c. Oats quiet. No. 2 spot, December, or year, 34½c bid; January, 34¼c; February, 34½c bid; March, 34½c. Closed—Wheat, dull; No. 2 red spot, December or year, 87c bid; January, 89¼c; February, $1.00 bid; March, $1.03⅝ asked; May, $1.06. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, old, 62c asked; year, 50¾@50¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot, February held at 34c; May, 36¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot or year, 34½c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,300 bu; oats none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—Cotton—In fair demand; middling, 9¾c.
Flour—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Very quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Steady and unchanged. Lard—Nominally unchanged.
Hogs—Moderately active and higher.
Whisky—Quiet but steady at $1.12.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Flour—Unchanged.
Grain—Wheat—Dull and unchanged: No. 1 white spot, December at $1.00; January, 99c; February, $1.00¾; May, $1.05; No. 2 red at 95c asked; No. 2 white at 96c asked. Corn dull; No. 2, new, at 53½c bid, 54c asked; old 55c. Oats easy; No. 2 at 36½c No. 3 white at 32c.
Receipts—Wheat, 32,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,679 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 15.—Grain—Corn—Nominal; active and firm; high mixed, 49@49½c; mixed, 48@49c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 30@30c. Rye quiet and inactive; No. 2, 57½c.
Highwines—Firm at $1.13.
Receipts—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 35,300 bu; oats, 21,300 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 7,300 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 21,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu; weak; No. 2 red, 76¼c bid cash; 79¼c January; 81¼c February. Corn—Receipts, 44,000 bu; shipments, 41,000 bu; 39½c cash; 39½c bid January; 40½c bid February; 41¾c bid May. Oats firmer; 30c bid cash; 29½c bid January.
Butter and Eggs—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—Grain—Wheat nominally unchanged: No. 2 red, 90½c. Corn strong; mixed, 50c. Oats firm and unchanged; mixed, 30½c bid.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 15.—Grain—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; new high mixed, 70c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Grain—Inactive and prices without quotable change.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 250,000 bales; same week last year, 235,510; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 2,927,000; same date last year, 1,670,000; exports from all United States ports during the week, 291,703; same week last year, 135,600; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,801,703; same date last year, 1,334,000; stock at all United States ports, 843,000; same time last year, 1,067,000; stock at all interior towns, 154,000; same time last year, 238,000; stock at Liverpool, 857,000; same time last year, 1,000,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 322,000; same time last year, 615,000.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Sales of the week 61,000 bales; American, 40,000; speculators took 3,000, of which exporters took 2,300; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 34,000; actual export, 5,000; total receipts, 98,000; American, 70,000; total stock, 857,000; American, 360,000; amount afloat, 389,000; American, 322,000.
GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9½c; net receipts, 7,173 bales; gross, 7,960; exports to Great Britain, 5,833; sales, 2,950; stock, 131,173; weekly net receipts, 54,631; gross, 58,881; exports to Great Britain, 15,825; France, 4,360; coastwise, 14,380; sales, 11,705.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 15,400 bales; gross, 17,357; exports to Great Britain, 8,127; France, 1,767; Continent, 2,750; sales, 3,500; stock, 377,545; weekly net receipts, 74,330; gross, 81,490; exports to Great Britain, 45,850; coastwise, 8,403; sales, 30,200.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 15.—Cotton—Easier at 9¾c; receipts, 1,597 bales; shipments, 4,145; stock, 87,064; sales, 1,300.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Wool—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 39@40c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 37½@38c; No. 1 Ohio, 40@42c; combing delaine, 42@50c; unwashed fleeces, 18@35c; pulled wools, 28@ 45c.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Wool—In moderate demand; prices unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Pride of the West, 36 inches, fine bleached cottons, have been reduced to 13c, and Nonpareil, 36 inches, bleached, to 12c; market quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Turpentine—Firm at 42c.

THE SUGAR MONOPOLY.

A Defense of It by Claus Spreckles, the San Francisco Refiner.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—I have read your article of the 7th ult., purporting to be a report of an interview with Mr. M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, headed "Outrageous Monopoly."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* for more than a year past has missed no opportunity of attacking the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom and misrepresenting its operations. It has at the same time attacked the sugar-producing interests at the islands and the sugar-refining interest in this city. In its attacks upon the treaty and the industries, which the *Chronicle* assumes are to a greater or less extent benefited by it, charges have been made that are without warrant in truth. It seems proper that you should be placed in possession of the actual facts, so that you and your readers may be able to form a correct estimate of the value of the statements put forth by Mr. De Young and his employers.

The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was concluded in 1875, and went into operation in 1876. The reasons for making this treaty were partly commercial and partly political. This island Kingdom had for many years been looked upon with longing eyes by European Governments. It was within the recollection of the present generation that several attempts were made to destroy the independent native Government, with a view to their absorption or the making of the islands into a mere dependency of a European Power. These attempts proved abortive, owing to the rigorous protests of our Government, backed by the active support of Americans resident on the islands.

Looking to the possibility of the future, it was believed that a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands would be the surest means of assuring the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as it would establish permanent friendly relations with that Government; it would also foster trade between the two countries, add to the material prosperity of the islands, render the native Government more stable, which, with the moral support of the United States, would be able to resist all future attempts at encroachment by European Powers. The results thus far has more than justified the expectations.

Mr. De Young says: "All that is exported from San Francisco is a little flour and some general merchandise, the aggregate value of which ranges from $50,000 to $60,000 a year." The latter portion of the first part of the above is the following analytical table, published by one of our San Francisco commercial journals some time ago, showing the nature of some of the leading exports in 1876 (the year after the treaty came into operation) and similar exports from this port in 1880:

	1876.	1880.
Animals	$ 321	$ 31,538
Clothing, hats, boots, etc	176,193	284,169
Building materials	21,500	82,287
Flour	54,407	100,388
Fish	27,761	76,276
Furniture	27,762	73,345
Grain and feed	14,515	73,951
Groceries and provisions	166,838	370,791
Agricultural tools, hardware, etc	106,838	215,088
Lumber	98,332	221,212
Leather	25,698	75,306
Paints and oils	13,748	41,490
Saddlery, carriages, material, etc	34,536	74,486
Tobacco and cigars	97,475	106,111

The San Francisco exports in 1881 were larger than in 1880, and those of 1882 (not yet completed) again far exceed those of 1881. For your further information I inclose a slip, for one year of publication, giving more in detail the value of the principal articles of the San Francisco exports to and imports from the islands in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1876 and 1881. You will see that of mules alone in the latter year we exported $60,626 worth, besides $31,380 in horses, and nearly $25,000 worth of other animals; of wheat and flour, $100,000; of cotton sheeting, cotton prints, and cotton manufactures in general, $183,000; of stoves, nails, and spikes, $40,000; of steam-engines and locomotives, $27,000; of iron manufactures not classified, $250,000; of machinery, $225,000; of boots and shoes, and leather goods, $117,000; of naphtha, turpentine, illuminating and other oils, paints and colors, $30,000; of paper and stationery, $41,000; of wood and lumber, $70,000; of tobacco, $75,000, and so through fifty or more less important items. What becomes of Mr. De Young's statement that "Wessell the Danish Jew" do to speculate in the Honolulu flour, when one port sold them such items as mentioned, and all of domestic manufacture and production?

President Babcock, before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in his annual address of January, 1882, published by order of the board, gave the value of the domestic exports (treasure excepted) to the islands from this port as follows:

1876	$ 782,897
1877	1,224,233
1878	1,062,747
1879	1,734,009
1879	2,178,040
1881	2,659,077

President Babcock said: "The beneficial effects of this treaty to the commerce of this port, and through it to the United States, are evident from the statistical position of affairs."

President Tabor, of the Board of Trade at the annual meeting of the board in 1880 addressed the members as follows:

"The first step in what may be called the new National policy in commerce, as shown in the Hawaiian treaty, has worked so well for the interests of this country, and prodigious interests of this coast, and for the United States in general, that it may be worth the consideration of this Board of Trade how far its members shall exert themselves, through our representatives in Congress, to bring about an extension of this policy. There are millions of people in Mexico and Central America, our immediate neighbors, a preference of whose custom might be obtained for the United States.

"If the commerce of less than 70,000 people in the Sandwich Islands has, from the operation of the treaty during these six or four years, become so important, how much more important would be the results of treaties based on the same principle made with Mexico and the five States of Central America?"

President Tabor, addressing the board again in February, 1882, said: "The board collectively, as well as by individual effort, would do wisely in using all legitimate means to secure treaties between the United States and Mexico, and the Central and South American Republics, *which would encourage mutual trade, as that with the Hawaiian Kingdom has done.*"

After this report the President also received a vote of thanks, and publication of the report was ordered.

In view of these facts, what becomes of Mr. De Young's statement to your reporter that "We (meaning the people of this city or coast) want it (the treaty) abrogated; that all our merchants are opposed to its continuance; for it does no good to our export trade"?

The Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade between them express every commercial man of any standing in this city, and represent not less than $60,000,000, probably nearer $80,000,000, of capital. At every annual and semi-annual meeting of these bodies since 1875 the subject has been mentioned, and not a member of either chamber has raised his voice against the treaty, or forgotten himself as anything but gratification at its workings.

Mr. De Young says the cause of the complaint is the high price of sugar to the people. Every wholesale grocer can tell you, and the files of every commercial paper in this city that has been long in existence will show, that the yearly average price of refined sugar in the seven years the treaty has been in existence has been lower than in the seven years prior to the treaty—that is, from 1869 to 1875—and that the fluctuations also have been less violent. Besides the value of the export trade as indicated by the figures given, the business furnished employment to a fleet of vessels, sail and steam, most of which are owned by American citizens, and the profits of which go into the pockets of our merchants and ship-owners. There are also eight or nine steamers engaged in the inter-island trade, all of which were built in the United States, and two sailing ships are now building on the Delaware at an approximate cost of $1,400,000 for the trade between here and Honolulu. From this it will be apparent that the incidental advantages flowing from this trade are perhaps more important than the exports and imports.

The *Chronicle* stands up the so-called slavery question in the islands, but unfortunately for it, when Mr. De Young spoke to your reporter of it he knew that both the Norwegian and Portuguese Governments had officially investigated the charges and declared themselves satisfied with the treatment of their people by the planters, and the latter had favored the renewal of the emigration from St. Michaels to the islands, and one or more vessels are now on their way from the Azores to Honolulu, freighted with Portuguese field laborers, women, and children.

Mr. De Young says: "It is certain that the islanders don't use any of their own sugar, but buy from China and Manilla, and that rice and sugar is also run in on us from China through the islands."

This, to a merchant, is most preposterous nonsense. A charge similar to this was made some time since in the *Chronicle*. As soon as it came to the notice of our Government a searching investigation was instituted by United States officials, the result of which was that instead of any evidence being found to substantiate the charge, there was conclusive proof that there was no foundation for it, and also that the perpetration of such a fraud was practically impossible. Mr. De Young knew when he made this insinuation in the interview referred to. No ship can possibly so satray; her cargo, departure, destinations, and arrival is accurately reported as the movements of President Arthur. The engaging of coolied vessels from other countries discharged at the islands, and by that means finding the authorities the fact did not appear in the Hawaiian statistics, as proof would be found at Lloyds. As for rice, any man could distinguish the difference between that raised on the islands and any that has yet been grown in China or Japan, and the same might be said as to the differences between the Manilla and Hawaiian sugar.

Mr. De Young's denunciation of the sugar refiners on the Pacific coast is as destitute of foundation as his statements in respect to the operations of the treaty. He, as well as those by whom he is employed, evidently labor under the impression that sugar refiners in San Francisco profit in some way by the reciprocity treaty. Such, however, is not the fact. Hawaiian raw sugars are sold in the market at the same price as the same quality of suzar can be laid down from the Phillipine Islands, duty paid. San Francisco being the American coast port to which sugars seek this market in preference to New York, so long as the same price can be obtained here. This is the only reason why the bulk of the sugar product of the islands comes here.

Were the treaty abrogated the Hawaiian Government would undoubtedly accept some of the many propositions that have been made by other Governments looking to reciprocity.

The Australian Colonies are using the nearest it is not unlikely the trade would go there, in which case this market would be open to the sugar-producing countries of the world; but instead of refiners desiring the diversion of the product of the islands, the refineries would undoubtedly be the gainers, as the competition among superiors would be consequently enable the refiners to purchase raw sugars at prices below cost of importation.

Sugar refineries on the Pacific Coast stand on precisely the same footing as iron-foundries, machine-shops, woolen-factories, and other manufacturing establishments. It is for that reason that there is or can be a monopoly in any one of the industries mentioned. So long as the field is open to any person or association to build and operate manufactories of the same kind there cannot be a monopoly. A simple statement of the case is the only answer such a ridiculous charge merits.

The assertion of Mr. De Young that such a comparatively small interest as sugar refining is on this coast has afforded a subsidy to three or four transcontinental lines of railroad is too absurd for belief by any intelligent person.

If the actual facts could be known it would be found, I suspect, that the only subsidies in connection with this whole business are paid by agents of New York sugar refiners to newspapers making misrepresentations, are trying to bring the reciprocity treaty into disrepute, looking thereby to crippling the sugar-refining interest on the Pacific Coast, and shut off competition from this quarter.

If the Eastern refiners will examine into the question more closely they will find that, even if they should succeed in having an end put to the treaty, it will not affect the competition from the San Pacific Coast refineries, of which they now complain.

To try and break down the sugar-refining interests on the Pacific Coast and by this means get rid of the competition now existing between that interest and the Eastern refineries, is what these newspaper attacks mean, Claus Spreckles, Sugar Refiner, sooner or later, find out that their efforts are in vain, and that all the money contributed for the purpose has been wasted.

CLAUS SPRECKELS.

AN OLD MURDER.

Application for the Pardon of William Cullen.

E. A. Furbeck is the name of an individual who, in accordance with the requirements of the law on the subject, is now advertising in the daily papers that he intends shortly to apply to Gov. Cullom for a commutation of the sentence of Thomas Cullen, who was sentenced at the October term of the Criminal Court of this county to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary for the crime of murder. Thomas, alias "Corkey," Cullen is the son of a Philadelphia stone-cutter, who, at the time of the murder, had been only six or seven weeks in the city. His associations while not particularly bad, were not good, and he spent the evening of Sept. 23, 1872, playing cards and drinking to excess in a saloon at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, having for his companions three young men of about his own age, which was only 19 years. Quite late in the night they went reeling homewards, singing and yelling, and upon reaching the vicinity of the home of one of their number sat down on a low wooden railing in front of No. 141 Clinton street. Cullen's victim was James P. McWilliams, a young man of 17 years, employed as a "sub" compositor in the *Times* office, which was then on Adams street. McWilliams and a companion came along and as one of the drunken party fell over the railing into an area below, and naturally stopped to see what the matter was. They had a few words, not angry or aggressive, with one of the party, and were walking on to avoid a disturbance when young McWilliams, turning to see if they were being followed up, received a bullet in the eye, which, penetrating the brain, caused almost instant death. Cullen was willing and anxious enough to get away, but was too intoxicated to be able to lay any plans, and was captured as he was escaping from his boarding-house. Exactly one month after his crime he was tried and convicted, and despite the eloquent appeal of his counsel was given a life term. The verdict was somewhat of a surprise to the State's-Attorney and the public, but it was none the less deserving. Cullen has served out just ten years of his service, and is now a man of 29 years of age. The commutation which Mr. Furbeck intends applying for is most likely a pardon.

RONDEAU.

For The Chicago Tribune.

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Notice is hereby given that in a certain cause in chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County in Illinois, wherein Chas. A. Hopkins, Auditor, etc., is complainant, and The Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Chicago and The Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, defendants, an order has been entered by said Circuit Court that all creditors of said defendants, or of either of them, and all owners or holders of claims against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, shall draw the shares or sums severally due to them on said claims respectively out of the dividends heretofore declared, on or before the 1st day of February, 1883, or be forever barred of all rights thereto; and that all claims and demands on which anything due out of such dividends or out of any or either of them, shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of February next aforesaid, shall be so far as then unpaid forever barred and excluded from any participation in the funds at any time in or to be in the hands of Chas. C. Holton, Receiver, both as to dividends heretofore paid or declared and to such as may hereafter be paid or declared.

The dividends heretofore declared, and above referred to, are as follows:
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Dividend No. 1, May, 1877, 15 per cent.
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Proposals for the construction of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad, between Laughlin Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, near Bennetts Station, will be received at the office of the company to December 30th, 1882, inclusive. Plans and profile can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 17, Bissell Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Green Bay, via Janesville	*9.30 a m	*8.45 p m
Rockford Passenger	*4.15 p m	*10.30 a m
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Lake Geneva & Elgin	*4.15 p m	*10.30 a m
Rockford Passenger	*4.15 p m	*10.30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	*7.15 a m	*4.00 p m
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SKETCHES.

How a Young Wife's Cheerless Life Changed to Joyfulness.

A St. Louis Story That Is Both Romantic and Strictly True.

Actresses Whose Pictures Find a Ready Sale with the Public.

The Women of Cyprus Make a Move to Secure Their Independence.

Handsome English Ladies—Buying a Carpet-Sweeper—Humor, Poetry, Etc.

Before the Light.

There was a night when all was sad and still,
Great shadows crouched upon the frowning hill.

A bitter silence reigned, like unclean Death;
Even the mad winds paused and held their breath.

And as the black night grew a laugh rang out,
Defiant, reckless, full of rage and doubt.

The cry of a lost soul in pain and fear,
Hugging the wilful sins that burned it sore.

The grim shades lower crouched, and shook like beasts,
Angry, disturbed in their fierce runs to feasts.

And stiller grew the dumb, despairing night,
Solemn, and fearful, and forlorn of light.

The haggard silence gathered stern and strong—
O God, this awful night seemed ever-long!

And then far out the stillness, stirred with throb,
I heard, low on the outer edge, a sob!

And straight the dusk broke into marvelous light—
A million stars bloomed forth, and vanquished night.

And far away, and glad, and sweet, and long
The early dawn was shivered into song!

FANNY DENSCOLL.

Pork and Potatoes.

"Pork and potatoes!
Pork and potatoes!"

There was little of rhyme or reason in the monotonous reiteration of these homely words, yet they had the designed effect, for in the course of time the wide-eyed baby in the woman's lap began to nod a drowsy approval, and at last fell into an uneasy slumber.

Carefully the singer placed it in its little cradle and turned to her neglected work. There was enough to do in all conscience. So much she hardly knew where to begin.

While she hesitated her thoughts wandered away from the untidy kitchen with its yesterday's litter all uncleaned, its drifting rolls of lint; its sink piled high with unwashed dishes, and for the moment she was no longer a pallid, hollow-eyed, unkempt drudge, but young and pretty, sweet and fresh as women are who put on wedding finery and wait with happy longing for the new life, full of blessed mystery.

"Four years ago," she thought, "I was the happiest woman in the world; now I am one of the most miserable. Four years ago I kept a happy birthday in my heart and home; now——"

She gave a sharp, hard laugh and turned to her work.

Four years ago she and John had been two smart and happy young people who thought nothing on earth could make them so devoutly thankful as to belong wholly and entirely to each other. Their marriage had been to them the best possible celebration for the pretty young bride's birthday. They had begun life in a little hired house, with a little stock of worldly goods and a great and wonderful fortune in store which they had made up their minds to possess through industry, economy, and mutual endeavors.

How was it, Annie asked herself over and over again, that in only four years they had come to this? She remembered as she washed and scoured among the pots and pans, how the girls in the shop where she used to work had envied her. Envied her for her handsome husband; for her smart new dress; and had all of them hoped for as good luck themselves.

Now, Miriam rode in her own carriage and filled it royally with her silks and laces. She had married an old man, surely enough to be sure, but what of that? Today she would sit at the head of a table loaded with silver, and groaning under its weight of costly dainties.

There was Alice, fair and frail. Annie thought, with a little thrill of virtuous pride, that she never spoke to Alice; yet at her table today there would be music and laughter, rare fruits and flowers and costly wines. Though better women shunned her, yet was she clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day.

There was Kate Brown, and Avis, her sister, elderly girls, and plain, but their birthdays were always to them a high holiday.

She began to sing again, and the sweetness of her voice was all lost in the bitterness that rang through the same old words:

"Pork and potatoes!
Pork and potatoes!"

It was all they had in the house to eat, and it was their birthday, their wedding anniversary.

The door opened, and John came in; not the fine, spruce young man who smiled on her so proudly four years ago, but a slouching man in dirty overalls, with shabbiness written all over his clothes, and care all over his face. He was smiling now, and swinging a plump little turkey.

"Here, mammy," he called, "here is a bit of birthday for you."

"O, John!" she cried. "How could you? Poultry so dear, and I with never a dress or a boot."

"I did not buy it," he answered: "old Huxley gave it to me."

"A charity bird. Shame on you, John! Shame on you, poor as we are, for taking charity. I will not cook, or eat, or have any hand in the disgrace of it!"

"Throw it away, then," he answered, "or give it to some one without your cursed pride." And without another word he went out into the wind and rain.

"Charity! charity! charity!" how the word rang through her brain! Not all the sorrow, and poverty, and disappointment of her married life had ever humbled her like this one gift.

Old Huxley had once been a would-be lover of hers, and on former birthdays had offered her many a valuable trinket. This horrible bird, which John had shamed her by accepting, was ample revenge for many scornful refusals.

While her cheeks yet burned with angry shame the door opened again.

Annie was a matter-of-fact woman living in a poor quarter of a large city; but for a moment her mind gave a great leap back to the dim ages of nursery lore. There in her little dingy kitchen stood a woman, bent enough, wrinkled enough, for a veritable fairy godmother. She wore a dress of silk and lace; her face was as yellow as the yellow gold that linked itself about her skinny throat and held the great bright stone that flashed and sparkled all over her claw-like fingers.

Before Annie in any wise recovered from the surprise of her presence she spoke in a sharp, rasping voice:

"So you are Annie Brown, are you? And a well-looking woman, so one looks only at your face. But what has my sister's child to do with this filthy room, this tumble-down house, this forsaken street, and all this misery you seem part and parcel of? Take your baby, Annie, and come with me. You shall be a lady, child, as your mother was before you, even if she did die in the poor-house, and I, hand-tied, 3,000 miles away."

"But John?" gasped Annie, when surprise would let her speak.

"And what of John?" cried the gold-witch sharply. "I offer you a home such as you never even dreamed of, rich dresses, food, and jewels; has your John given you such things? Will he ever give them to you?"

"John is my husband, the father of my baby, father of the two God gave us and took again; I cannot leave him, you know."

"I know nothing of the kind," cried the gold-witch. "You are my niece, my own sister's child; your John, whoever he may be, is no kinsman of mine; I want nothing of him; you say two of your children are dead; so will the third one be in this resting atmosphere; it is suffocating me already. You have no right to kill your child, no right to refuse him a chance such as he will never have again. As for your John, you may send him a thousand dollars tonight. He is a man; they are all alike; he had rather have the money than you."

The last two arguments were strong ones, and illness and poverty had made Annie weak. There was more feeble resistance, more golden promises, and at last she yielded.

Strange and bewildered enough she felt when the prancing horses stood before the great up-town hotel where obsequious waiters stood on every hand.

"Now rest," cried the gold-witch whose will and word seemed a law unto others.

So she rested. The bed was white and downy; there were laces and ribbons fluttering around it; but, in spite of the softness and whiteness, the child that lay on her bosom wept and wailed with a low, heart-breaking cry, and at last the baby, who up to that day had never spoken any word, or tried to speak, opened its little quivering lips and called out loud and clear:

"Papa! papa!"

It was as though the voice of God spoke to the mother. She sprang from the bed and folded her worn old shawl around about herself and boy. Close beside the door sat the gold-witch, soundly sleeping. With bated breath and noiseless steps she stole past the sleeping woman. Down the grand stairway and through the lofty halls she sped, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left.

She reached her home at last, dark and dismal as to outward surroundings, bright with the memory of former joys, sacred to the memory of former sorrows. The fire was out, the hearth was dark. A moment later and a glad flame leaped and sparkled, the sleeping baby was left to its fate while his mother converted a few hoarded silver pieces that were to have bought her a dress into tea, sugar, crackers, hot rolls, and while the fit of recklessness was strong upon her a pint of cranberries for old-times' sake.

Her shopping completed, how Annie, as it were, flew home! How that despised turkey was forgiven for having passed through old Huxley's hands, and tucked into an oven as warm and comfortable as any high-toned turkey could desire! How the potatoes danced and tumbled and at last absolutely burst themselves with pride at being allowed to participate in this most luxuriant repast! How the cranberries cracked and spurted in their loud demand for sugar! How light the rolls were and how strong the tea!

After the dinner was well under way, Annie had time for a vigorous putting to rights of the disordered room, time even to make the baby sweet and clean, as she washed herself, in very best dress, the pretty, old-fashioned Empress cloth that had borne with some degree of gentility the wear and tear of the last four years.

So John came home to a tidier wife, a sweeter baby, a neater room, and grander dinner than he had dreamed of in all the years in which he had been sliding down hill with such discouraging rapidity.

Then Annie asked pardon for her unkind reception of the brown and luscious turkey, and received it with her pretty head hidden on his willing shoulder, and, while in such safe retirement, managed to confess and receive pardon for the morning's sins also.

If you will believe it, those poor young married people were so taken up in forgiving and making love to each other that they never heard their baby cry, and it was a great surprise when at last they came to themselves to see their small child in the arms of a nice old lady in a nice black dress, who was kissing and crying over it, much as its grandmother or aunt might be supposed to do.

"You blessed child," said the old lady, looking at Annie, "you are all mother, so you are, dear! I have been hunting for you ever since your Uncle Samuel died; he never would forgive your poor mother for running away with the scamp that abused and deserted her, and left her at last to die in the poor-house. Your mother was an angel, dear, and clung to him always—would never leave him, although we offered her a home, and you also, if she only would. Ah! she was a blessed woman, and you are like her, dear," with another beaming smile. "You will forgive the old woman," she went on, "for this morning's trick. I wanted to know if you were like your father or your mother; you cannot tell how glad I was when I heard you running off; I almost strangled myself holding my breath for you to get by me, so soft and still. If you had staid I would have given you money, Annie, and all I promised, for you are my sister's child; but I could never be given up the whole heart of love that is aching for you, dear." Just then Annie threw herself into the outstretched arms and kissed the quivering lips, while the wrinkled, ringless fingers patted her soft hair, oh, so lovingly!

"Of all the days of my life this is the best," said the old lady at last, "and I thank God for it."

"Amen!" said Annie.

And "Amen!" said John.

A Romantic and Touching Story from St. Louis.

St. Louis letter: "Thanksgiving eve never comes around," said a prominent lawyer yesterday afternoon, "but I am forcibly reminded of a story of which, besides the family, I am the sole custodian. The family have left the city and are scattered all over the country now, so I don't mind telling you; but I shall give you no clew to the identity of the interested parties, as I regard the secret as a sacred trust. Lawyers, physicians, and clergymen know more of the infirmities of human nature than most people suppose, and it was in my capacity of professional legal adviser that I learned the history of the case. To begin with, there lived five or ten years ago a well-known and influential gentleman who was something in the city—no matter what. He had accumulated a handsome competency and built a spacious but modest mansion in the western part of the city, and was arranging to retire into private life, when an event took place which will form the nucleus of this story. But before I commence to relate it I must exact a promise that, should I during the recital inadvertently drop a name or other clew, you will not take advantage of it, or try to learn more of the case from myself or any one else than I choose to tell you."

"Your wishes shall be respected," said the reporter to whom the remarks were addressed, seating himself at an office-desk, and producing his tablets. The attorney wheeled an easy chair towards the grate-fire and remained a few seconds in meditation, with his hand covering his face, upon which the gray mixed with the raven-black hair.

"For the sake of convenience we will say that Mr. Brooke had a grown-up family of three daughters and two sons, besides an estimable wife, whose name was upon the books of many religious and charitable organizations. We will call the daughters Edie, Sara, and Clara; three handsome, refined girls, whose physical and intellectual growth had been the fond study of their parents. They moved in the best circles, were prominent factors in all church entertainments, and were an honor to Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, who hoped to see them some day grace the domestic positions they were likely to occupy, for the most eligible young men attended the Brooke receptions.

"It was in the latter part of December that Clara, the youngest daughter, evinced a disposition to go down-town alone upon shopping expeditions, and her mother, reposing the utmost confidence in her, never questioned or remonstrated with her, particularly as she invariably returned in time to dress for the 5 o'clock dinner.

"One day, however, Clara failed to return, and much astonishment was felt when about 5:30 the carrier left at the door a letter addressed to Mrs. Brooke in Clara's handwriting, and which, when opened, was found to contain these words:

"UNION DEPOT, 2:30 p. m.—MOTHER: You and papa would never consent to the marriage I am about to enter into, and, therefore, I am going away. My husband-elect I love dearly, but he is poor and an actor. I fell in love with him at one of the theatres a month ago, and he has returned to take me away with him. I will write in a few days. CLARA.

"The family were at dinner when the letter was read, and as I did not see the scene I cannot describe it, but I was told that the poor mother fainted and that the two sons started from the table, breathing a terrible vengeance upon the actor. Mr. Brooke had the brougham brought round and came to my house a few minutes after the receipt of the intelligence. We drove rapidly back to the mansion, and, having assembled the members of the family, held a conference as to what had best be done under the circumstances. The sons wanted to follow the couple and wreak summary vengeance upon the actor, but I told them that this would make a great scandal, which might perhaps be avoided. Poor Mrs. Brooke could do nothing but wring her hands and moan. Sara and Edie looked frightened and pale, but said nothing, and poor old Brooke looked helplessly at me. I questioned all the members of the family, but they could throw no light upon the subject, and I therefore put my wits to work. I first enjoined strict secrecy upon all the family and then asked if the domestics were aware of the absence of the wayward girl. The coachman and gardener were ignorant of the affair; the cook and two house-maids had not been made acquainted with the fact, and but two others remained. One of these was the waitress who was present when the letter was read, the other was Susie, the young ladies' maid; these girls were sisters and had been in the service for seven years and were under lasting obligations to Mrs. Brooke, who, after supporting their invalid mother for eighteen months, had seen the remains decently interred at her own cost. These two girls I sent for and asked them to let no one know what they knew in regard to Clara's disappearance and they promised not to. Mr. Brooke and I then retired to the library and I convinced him that the four cardinal points in the case were:

"To keep the matter quiet, ascertain who the actor was, to learn where the lovers had gone, and to get Clara back before the marriage had been consummated. We agreed that Sara should set out that very night for Illinois to visit a conveniently sick relative and before midnight a society note was sent to the ——, which appeared the next day, stating that 'The Misses Sara and Clara Brooke had been summoned unexpectedly to the bedside of a dear relative in Illinois.'

"I instructed the two brothers to go to their offices the next day as though nothing unusual had occurred, and, to blind the coachman, Effie entered the carriage and was driven to the depot with Sara, so that he believed two of the daughters had gone to ——. Ill. I was in waiting at the depot and took Effie home after the carriage had been put up, and of course the coachman supposed that it was Clara and Sara whom he had driven to the depot.

"Mr. Brooke and I, at 1 o'clock in the morning, drove to the residence of a gentleman, who is now retired, but who at that time was a secret agent for three attorneys—a private detective, whom nobody knew as such except the three attorneys, of whom I was one. He was a thoroughly reliable man, and as shrewd and keen as one of Gaboriau's characters. We left our instructions and $500 with this gentleman—he's on 'Change now—and no one knows his previous occupation but myself, for the other two attorneys are dead—and he started off that morning in pursuit of Clara. For months he worked unsuccessfully upon the case and visited all the large cities in the North and East, but after $10,000 had been expended we called him off."

"Did Clara write to her mother after her marriage as she had promised?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; two weeks after she had left home a tear-stained and blotted note came, which said:

"'I am in New York, and dare not return home to face my shame. *He* was already married, but *I love him*, and can not tell you who he is. Oh, my mother, could you but know all, how you would pity me. Farewell forever. CLARA.'

"It was given out by the papers very innocently that Miss Clara Brooke was sojourning for a few months with her invalid relative in Illinois, and that Miss Sara Brooke had returned to the city. Mr. Brooke closed out his business, and the two sons ostensibly traveled for their health, but in reality they were searching for their sister independently of the detective. Thanksgiving eve was a cold, cheerless, raw night, and the beautiful residences were closed up to keep out the bleak wind which whistled through the keyholes and shook the window frames.

"The Brooke family had assembled for a late dinner to which I had accepted an invitation; they were all present except the misguided Clara, and it had been tacitly agreed that her name was not to be mentioned by any member of the family; they had tried in vain for months to trace her, had spent a vast amount of unregretted money, and had perforce concocted various reasons for her prolonged absence in Illinois. There was one grim satisfaction however—the world did not know of her disgrace, and consequently theirs. To guard against such a frightful calamity Mr. Brooke had determined to leave the city and take to his family to Boston. For months they had lived in retirement, giving no receptions and attending none—out of respect to their sick relative in Illinois, it was said. I had been detained upon some urgent business with a client and was rather late in getting to the Brooke mansion, and I feared they were waiting dinner for me; so without waiting to pay the hackman I told him to call at my office, and then hurried up the steps. It was very dark and abominably cold and cheerless, and as I rang the bell I thought I heard a moan at my feet; feeling round with my umbrella, it came in contact with some object lying in the shade of the portico. I stooped down to examine it as the door opened and threw a subdued light upon the steps, crouching and fainting on the cold marble vestibule was a poor, wan girl, whose threadbare garments were wet and draggled; her hair, disheveled, fell over her shoulders and lay on the steps. Stooping down, I found that she breathed, but was unconscious, and I told Susie to open both doors, while I dragged the wretched woman into the hall.

"Mrs. Brooke and her daughters, hearing the commotion, come from the dining-room and ordered the miserable girl put to bed in one of the spare chambers; a fire was lighted, Dr. Blank was sent for, and the poor girl dressed in clean, dry night-clothes. For two days she was delirious when not in a quiescent state, and Susie was instructed to nurse and watch her carefully. On the third day she became composed and conscious, and asked how she came there and to whom she was indebted for hospitality.

"'You must remain quiet and not ask too many questions today,' said Susie. 'You are under the roof of a charitable lady named Mrs. Brooke——'

"'Brooke! oh, my God!' ejaculated the girl, falling back senseless upon the snowy pillow. Thoroughly frightened, Susie ran down stairs and summoned her mistress, who, accompanied by her daughters, hurried to the apartment and applied restoratives. When the unfortunate girl came to she gazed wistfully around at the ladies who surrounded her and closing her eyes for a moment passed her hand over her forehead as though trying to collect her thoughts. Looking up she addressed herself to the elder lady and said:

"'Madam, you are Mrs. Brooke?'

"'Yes, my poor girl.'

"'I—you have been very good to me, and I have some news for you about——'

"'Clara?' asked the mother frantically as her daughters crowded about the bed. The girl nodded her head and remained silent from overexertion, then with tears in her eyes she continued:

"'Clara is better off where she is, she——'

"'Is she dead?' hysterically gasped Sara, while Mrs. Brooke stood pale and speechless.

"'She died in my arms a month ago. She was glad to go and be at rest, for she died of a broken heart. You know, madam, that the man she married had a wife and basely deceived Clara. He deserted her two weeks after the marriage, when his first wife discovered the second marriage. And Clara, too proud to return home, sought and obtained work in a paper-box factory in New York; it was here that I met her, and we roomed together on First avenue. She told me her history just before she died—it is a similar one to my own, madam—and I promised her that I would tell you that she died happy. We only earned $3 a week, and work fell off so that one day we were discharged and were almost starved and famished; Clara had two rings which you had given her, and she was sorely tempted to sell or pawn them for the actual necessaries of life, but she bravely determined not to do so. With the hard work and subsequent privation we both took sick and became so despondent that we determined to die, and bought with our last money some charcoal with the intention of closing up our room and dying of suffocation from the fumes, but Clara said at the last moment that she would not add the disgrace of suicide to her other folly of running away with the actor. Next day she failed rapidly, and gave me the rings, telling me to sell one to pay my way to St. Louis with, and to give you the other. You will find it sewed in my dress. Clara was more sinned against than sinning, madam. She married the actor in good faith, and believed herself his true wife until the other turned up.'

"'What was his name?' sternly and coldly asked Mrs. Brooke, who had stood like a statue during the recital.

"'Clara loved him to the last, despite his treachery, and refused to tell me who he was.'

"The young girl was restored to health and placed in a position to earn her living, and the Brooke family decided to leave for Boston at the earliest possible date. The Thanksgiving dinner was eaten in silence, but not sadness, for it was a great relief to them to know what had become of Clara. The sons and daughters are now married, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooke have joined the majority."

"Was the actor discovered?"

"No. The secret died with Clara."

Actresses Whose Pictures Sell Readily.

New York letter: "The business of photographing actresses," said a prominent dealer in stage pictures to a reporter recently, "was started in this city fifteen or twenty years ago. For some years the pictures had an extraordinary sale at high prices, and up to the present time their popularity has been constantly on the increase. The business has, however, for some time past ceased to be very profitable to the first-class photographers who produce the originals, owing to the fact that thousands of cheap copies have been thrown on the market, and people will scarcely pay 50 cents for a picture when they can get the same thing, with a little less finish, for five cents. The demand has now grown to be universal, and every peddler and small shopkeeper has in his stock the likeness of half the actresses in the country in every possible variety of pose. Of course, many of the photographs are copyrighted, but the dealers in the cheap pictures easily overcome that difficulty in the case of a foreign star by sending abroad for her likeness, there being no international copyright law; and in the case of a domestic beauty all her pictures cannot well be copyrighted, it being too expensive to pay. A New York photographer is said to have paid Oscar Wilde $1,500 for the exclusive right to take that esthetic gentleman's portrait and to present him in his various bewildering attitudes to the American public. Mme. Patti and Materna are said to have received the same amount, and Sarah Bernhardt $2,500. It is reported that Mrs. Langtry has already consented for a like consideration to permit the same artist to perpetuate her lovely features by the aid of high lights and a sensitive plate.

"The actress whose photographs are most in demand at present," continued the photographer, "is Mary Anderson. She has sat for her picture more times than any other woman that ever lived. She is a shrewd business woman, and her photographs are a great advertisement for her. Besides, she doubtless receives large royalties from the sale of her pictures. It is no exaggeration to say that her photographs outsell those of any other actress ten to one. She has been taken, it may be, a thousand times by every first-class photographer in the country in every possible attitude and character. She understands the art of being photographed. She knows how to pose and what expression to assume. Many women as pretty as she lose their beauty in a picture. Maud Branscombe is not remarkably handsome, but her photographs are works of art. The wonderful sale of Mary Anderson's pictures is due, however, more to her popularity with the people than to anything else. This is what determines the sale of a photograph. Bob Ingersoll's pictures sell by the thousands. He is not particularly good-looking, but he is very popular. Beecher always sells well, and Talmage used to have a heavy sale, especially a caricature called 'Talmage on Hell,' which represented him with his mouth wide open, pounding the pulpit. But somehow he has gone off, and the last time I went down East they said: 'For God's sake, don't bring us any more of him.'

"The popular actors sell well, too; men like Booth, McCullough, Barrett, and Emmet, and of literary celebrities, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bryant, Emerson, and Longfellow command a ready sale. But of the actresses, as I said, Mary Anderson is away ahead. After her come Fanny Davenport, Kate Claxton, Lotta, Annie Pixley, Catherine Lewis, Maud Granger, and others whose names don't occur to me at the moment. Lillian Russell is a new star who sells well too. When an actress gets married the sale of her pictures invariably falls. When Bernhardt came to this country the demand for her pictures became enormous. No less than 100,000 copies were sold while she was here. When she went away the sales died off at once. It is the same with all foreign stars—Patti, Geistinger, Nilsson, and the rest—when they are away their photographs do not sell.

"The best pictures of variety actresses are made by Boston photographers and in San Francisco. About six years ago this class of picture grew greatly into vogue, and the ingenuity of the photographer was exhausted in the effort to invent new poses and attractive novelties in undress. The popularity of these pictures is undiminished. Vast numbers of them sell, and the face of every pretty votary of the so-called lyric stage is familiar to the very street urchin through the medium of the shop-windows and the stalls on which their likenesses are exposed for sale at five cents apiece. Of variety actresses, Lydia Thompson for a long time took the lead, with Pauline Markham, whose figure was pronounced by George Francis Train the finest he had ever seen. Mabel Santley, of the Rentz-Santley mélasses blondes, Lulu Mortimer, Asline Stanley, and other stars of the bouffe all sold well, and Dolly Adams, the water queen, whose figure was displayed in an abbreviated bathing-suit with absolute fidelity to Nature's outlines. When the Soldene troupe created such a furor in 1876 the photographs of the various members of the company sold largely, and no young man's dressing-table was complete without two or three. Large numbers were sold at Yale and Harvard, where the young men went wild over the troupe, a club being formed at the latter institution of learning called the 'Picnic Club,' whose organization only continued during the time Soldene and her company were in town, and whose object was to make every night during their stay in Boston a pilgrimage to the theatre where they performed, there to occupy the boxes and the front rows in the parquet, and to act the part of a very disorderly claque. In regard to pretty actresses, the popular taste now seemed to run almost entirely to limbs, as if people must always see as much for their money as possible. With dresses that begin low and end high, and with barely enough clothing to make nakedness visible, the diva of the bouffe extravaganza has learned to depend upon her shape for her success. Often the line of conventional propriety is drawn very fine indeed, to overstep which would render the photographer amenable to the law and subject him to the attention of Mr. Anthony Comstock."

The Women of Cyprus Claim Their Independence.

Famagusta (Cyprus) letter: "Nicosia, the Capital, is undoubtedly the town containing a larger proportion of Turks than any other part of Cyprus. The Turkish women there are certainly beautiful, and are very numerous, and, although they were obliged to conform to Moslem regulations during the Turkish rule, they have kicked over the traces since the British occupation. When Cyprus was Turkish the women were Turkish in every respect. They hardly ever went out, and then only to the hamam, or bath, attended by old women, servants, and eunuchs, their faces covered with yasmaks, so that not even a Turk should see them, far more a Christian. Whenever they met a man, and before he could approach them, they would turn their faces to the wall and pull their ferezes, or gowns, tightly over their heads, while the attending servants and eunuchs would call out to the stranger to make haste and go his way so that their "lady" should pass unmolested. They never appeared at their doors, and their windows were protected with wooden crossbars so close together that, although they could see into the street, nobody could see them. Now, however, all is changed. The Turkish woman, knowing that she can no more be punished by the religious authorities, whose power ceased the day the British troops first put foot in the island, has openly thrown off the yoke and claimed her independence, and with a vengeance, too. Turkish husbands, fathers, brothers, and friends are frantic with despair at the turn affairs have taken, and should a Turk come here from any other part of Islam he would not believe his own eyes, for this is the very first time and place that "the thing," as the faithful call the woman, has dared to act in direct opposition to all that is dear to Mohammedans. Women belonging to the harem can now be seen at all hours of the day and night in the streets and on the ramparts of Nicosia, retaining their ferezes, but not covering their faces with yasmaks—at least, the pretty ones do not—and an officer friend of mine has discovered the way to find out in the distance if a Turkish woman is good-looking or not. If she is pretty she is sure to go about with her face unveiled, but should she know herself to be ugly she is certain to have her face closely wrapped up, leaving the Ghaours to judge of her looks by the fire of her eyes, which are always uncovered, and as it is next to impossible to find a Turkish woman without superb eyes the uninitiated will at first sight think he has encountered a houri. If, however, the harem beauties would content themselves with simply walking about with uncovered faces husbands and brothers would not have much to complain of, but unfortunately this is not all. They talk to the Christians and walk arm-in-arm with the English officers, and even with the soldiers. They give coffee parties, to which gentlemen only, and they Ghaours, are invited, and instead of receiving their visitors in the selamlik part of the house, where all men should be received, they receive them in the harem quarters, and when their husbands or other relatives come home they are shocked with what they hear, and rush to the harem to find the door closed against them and to be told that they must have made a mistake in coming to the sacred female entrance, as, according to Musulman usages, which they so much love, their place is in the selamlik. I saw them sitting at the cafés smoking and drinking raki! Actually drinking. Fancy a drunken Turkish woman! Surely the world is coming to an end, and Mohammed's wife, Ayesha, must be turning in her coffin. "Take a seat, sir," says the cafedji, or proprietor. I stare at him in dismay, and feel certain that I am in a dream, and squeeze the arm of the friend who accompanies me, telling him it must be a dream. "Dream be blowed!" says he; "wait a minute"—which he has hardly said when a barrel-organ starts up on Orphie aux Enfers," and the hanums (Turkish women) dance—actually dance—and not alone, but with Tommy Atkins, and Tommy Atkins of the lowest type. They understand the music; they know the dance; but what is this? The can-can! is this the Mabille, abolished in Paris to be transplanted in Cyprus? By Allah! but this verily cannot be true. But say what I will and think what I may, there they were, and there I understand they can be seen at any time. Every Turkish woman in the island is suing for divorce, which the husbands are only too glad to grant, and if the Turks themselves ever expect to get wives or a harem again they are very much mistaken, unless they search among the Christian population."

I have lived in Mohammedan countries all my life, and this is the first time I have met the emancipated Turkish woman, and after a careful study of the subject I have arrived at the conclusion that the harem inmate is only waiting for a chance to put an end to harem life, and that if the British occupation of Egypt continues for any length of time, and the religious authorities lose their hold on the male population, good-by to harems, and through them to eunuchs and to slavery.

English Ladies Handsomer than Their Continental Sisters.

London letter: A German paper, the *Leipsic Illustrated News*, is publishing a series of pictures of "beautiful women," of which it has been remarked as curious that fully three-fourths of them are English. This fact, of course, is very gratifying to our national pride, though it may be possible to rejoice a little too much over it. Plagiarism is not reckoned a grave crime among the Germans, and, though a slow-witted people, they —or those who have Semitic connections—are quite equal to the enterprise of displaying as "beautiful heads" old worn-out engravings from British illustrated papers. But even were this not the case, we must not forget what Sir Richard Steel—speaking not as a mere scribe, but as one having acknowledged authority—reminds us of—to-wit: that since the world began woman's beauty has been not merely its delight, but its torment. If, then, we have more handsome women among us than our neighbors, it would be very easy to prove that the privilege may have its drawbacks. Still, the fact that an illustrated paper published in a country like Germany, where we are so cordially hated, is compelled virtually to admit that it must seek most of its types of female loveliness in England, is more than curious. In itself it is, we think, suggestive of some significant social generalizations. First of all, is it not an undeniable fact that Englishwomen are, as a rule, handsomer than their Continental sisters? Although people with a mania for foreign travel sometimes pretend that they can find at home no women fit for the esthetic eye to look on, impartial and observant wanderers know the contrary is the case. In proportion to population there is no country under the sun where one finds more pretty women than in England. Comeliness is, indeed, the peculiar heritage of English womanhood, which term we do not limit so as to include ladyhood, for in most countries ladyhood is monotonously distingué. But let us take any substantial provincial town in England, and compare it with a similar town, say, in France, and what is the result? That for one pretty face we see strolling along a French street we will find three or four in the same time in an English street. Nay, we might go further and add that when we do discover the pretty face in France its charm is dispelled in most instances when its owner opens her lips. A hard, metallic voice, such as your average Frenchwoman, whether she be plain of pretty, usually possesses, soon disenchants those who fancy that nothing but sweet sounds can issue from rosebud mouths. In Teutonic countries, it is true, the faces of the women are, perhaps, plumper and their complexions clearer than in Latin nations. But, alas, your female Teuton is not graceful. She is usually a terrible dowdy. Her feet are too often as flat as her face, and her stature is apt to be cow-like as indeed one must expect in women of the "vaccine type." On the Continent, especially in Southern Europe, when a face flashes forth out of the prevailing gloom of dreary ugliness, it is generally Greek in type, showing that the strain of blood associated with Hellenic beauty is still faintly traceable in the children of the barbarians who overran the Roman Empire.

There are, however, as we have hinted, certain generalizations suggested by the prevalence of ugly women in Continental Europe which might fairly be made by people who love to pry into the causes of things, and these come to a point when we ask: Why should our women in England inherit a richer dower of personal beauty than women in other lands? No doubt we shall be told climate accounts for the mystery, for lazy people, Montesquieu, always get out of a difficulty by invoking the "climate" or "peculiarity of race." Perhaps climate has a little to do with the matter. A temperate climate such as ours seems favorable to the development of beautiful horses, and it may very likely have a strong influence in favoring the perpetuation of a race of handsome women. We take it that there are social influences at work which are far more powerful than the "climate"—by which we mean not merely ideally perfect features, but a fine, strong, comely type of physical organization, such as carries with it spiritual and moral graces most attractive to men—is we have said, a heritage of Englishwomen. It is, therefore, transmissible, but in one way only. By the process known to the Darwinian as "sexual selection," the "fittest" survive, and in England the decree of popular prejudice or taste is that, among women, the "fittest" are the comeliest. It is true we do not drown all the hideous girl-children when we find there is no chance of their growing into fair women. But we practically make it certain that they die out, for we object to marry them. An ill-favored woman in England is, with rare exceptions, a "social failure"; and though George Eliot, in "Adam Bede," tries to show that her hopes of matrimony are not, therefore, blighted, her whole argument is vitiated by what very often vitiates reasoning—compassion for unlinherited and irreparable misfortune. However, the great points is that, in England, society does not, as it were, conspire to perpetuate a race of ugly women, simply because society has never yet been able to divest Englishmen of the strong prejudice in favor of marrying comely ones.

A Lady's Love Letters.

London correspondence: There is not much variety in love letters. For the most part they appear hopelessly silly to all except those concerned in their production. My first love letters were written when I was 10 years old, and were inspired by a page-boy in my father's service, whose buttons made an indelible impression on my already susceptible heart. The page-boy was a victim to the charms of a housemaid fifteen years his senior, and spurned my advances. This resulted in the heartrending epistles above mentioned, which, however, were intercepted, while the unlucky writer was rewarded by being sent to bed for spoiling the contents of a new desk. Since that time—a period of nearly fifteen years—I have, if not written, received quantities of love letters in many languages from people of all ages and nationalities, and have not yet lost my interest in them. As a study they are amusing, not to say instructive. As letters they are flattering to one's vanity, which is not inconsiderable.

The most impassioned letters are usually written by men from 40 to 50 years of age, if the writer be an Englishman. Attachments at that age are deeper; and less anxiety not to compromise oneself is shown and felt. From 25 to 40 they are more cautiously worded, and even occasionally signed with initials. Men between these ages, besides being desirous to avoid committing themselves, are more or less ashamed of any display of sentiment. A young man from 18 to 25 will inundate the object of his affection with letters full of the most fervent protestations, as evanescent as they are ardent. After 50, men are often wise enough to vote the writing of love letters an unprofitable occupation; but some carry on the practice to a very advanced age. Their protestations are then ingeniously flavored with touches of the paternal, which sometimes entirely mislead the unsophisticated recipients.

A German of most ages will address his sweetheart in the second person singular, and indulge in dreary descriptions of his everyday life, giving her little anecdotes about himself, interspersed by a quantity of sentimental platitudes which most English girls would designate "bosh." Frenchmen, in their love letters, are as expansive as they are insincere. Not that they have the least idea at the time that they do not feel every syllable they write. Compliments and exaggerated expressions of devotion are idioms of the French language, and flow naturally from a Frenchman's lips, even under the most discouraging circumstances.

I do not know whether a man's letters to his wife come under the head of love letters. I am scarcely an authority on the point, since my husband persists in remaining a provokingly mythical person; but, if a few letters I have seen addressed to my friends by their husbands may be taken as specimens, I should certainly say they do not. A page is devoted to reproaches for having forgotten to pack up his boot-jack, or some other equally indispensable article in a gentleman's traveling paraphernalia. She is then favored with a page of instructions where to find the said boot-jack, and perhaps other things necessary to the comfort of her lord and master, with a request to have them immediately forwarded. The children, if there are any, are then mentioned en passant, and her "affectionate husband" closes his effusion. On the subject of young ladies' love letters I am also rather ignorant, unless I can judge them by my own. Into the particulars of these, however, I decline to enter. In some countries flowers are employed as mediums of this species of correspondence, and these mute messengers are frequently the most eloquent. A gentleman sends the lady whose appearance or manners have found favor in his sight a rosebud. Her acceptance of it implies that his attentions are not unpleasant to her; and it is, in the course of time, followed by a half-blown rose, to indicate the development of the sender's passion. If this second declaration be received with favor, the usual conclusion to the correspondence is the arrival of a full-blown rose, signifying that the gentleman's feelings have reached a climax which renders him capable of placing his hand and heart at her disposition. If she graciously accept this act of condescension, she wears the rose, and is considered affianced. It would be interesting to ascertain whether if, after being the happy recipient of two roses, the anxious maiden is sometimes kept so long in anticipation of the arrival of the third that solicitous friends and relations begin to doubt the increasing ardor of the sender's affection. In England two faded roses would have but little weight with a jury listening to the evidence in a breach of promise case. Let us be thankful we live in a country where civilization has reached a point which enables young ladies to make capital out of them when all other means have failed.

The Diamonds of Fanny Davenport and Other Jeweled Persons.

London letter: Theatricals and journalistic gossips are writing and talking a good deal about Miss Fanny Davenport's diamonds. The Violet Camerons, Nellie Farrens, Florence St. Johns, and Kate Vaughans of English burlesque and comic opera have recently exhibited a spirit of rivalry in regard to the display of jewels; but Miss Davenport is said to have outglittered the whole of them, and her diamonds are announced to be worth over $60,000. Mrs. Rousby in her day wore diamonds which eclipsed those of Adelina Patti, and a correspondent who dwells somewhat cynically upon those matters says that the "other evening a thrill ran through the stalls of one of our theatres when a diamond star fell unnoticed from the hair of one of the ladies just named, but Miss Fanny Davenport might drop a coupie of handfuls and yet she would shine. In fact she is a jeweler's shop in herself. But, after all, in the way of diamonds, $60,000 is really a very small matter. I remember at that famous reception given by Mr. Pierrepont, the American Ambassador, to ex-President Grant, at least a score of titled and other distinguished ladies who individually wore upon their heads and around their necks diamonds the size and blaze of which would have left Fanny Davenport's display almost in the dark. The wife of an English commoner residing in the country wears a necklace alone that is worth $100,000; and, if I remember rightly, I should imagine that the lady who some years ago drove London and Paris wild as the *Grand Duchesse* in Offenbach's famous opera, must have worn jewels considerably in advance, as to value, of those which decorated the famous American commedienne. It is not without satirical point, in connection with the excitement which is raised about Miss Davenport's jewelry, to read in a recent history of the "Great Diamonds of the World" that out of sixty-seven historic gems the smallest of them (the Cumberland) was purchased over 100 years ago for $50,000, and the "Holland" jewel, which only weighs thirty-six carats, is valued at $51,840; while "the Nassak," of 78.38 carats, is reported to be wor

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